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## Battle Over Burial: A Glimpse at Tribalism's Role in Kenya

By Blaine Harden  
Washington Post Service  
NAIROBI — The battle over the corpse of a prominent Kenyan lawyer, S.M. Otieno, pitting tribal relatives who want to bury him at his birthplace against the urbanized widow who wants him buried near Nairobi, is high theater that dramatizes fundamental rifts in the society of Kenya and much of the rest of Africa.

African traditions, such as customs that treat women as property, are confronted by modern Western values, such as growing demands of women for equality under the law. The concept of the "living-dead," well-entrenched in the rural Luo land of Mr. Otieno's tribal origins, comes up against an urban sophistication that openly scorns such notions.

What most charges the Otieno case with political significance is tribalism. The death of Mr. Otieno on Dec. 20 raised a widow that allowed outsiders a glimpse of the decisive role that tribalism continues to play in Africa.

"We are years and years away from creating a homogeneous nation out of the tribes in this country," said one of the leading lawyers in Kenya. "People first think of themselves as a member of a tribe, and as Kenyans second."

He did not want to be quoted by name because such a statement contradicts Kenya's leaders, who, like those in many tribal divided African countries, insist that tribalism does not exist.

Tribal hatreds in Nigeria in the 1960s triggered the Biafra war, which claimed the lives of more than a million people. In Uganda, animosities that were largely tribal led to the wholesale slaughter of about a quarter of a million people during the rule of Idi Amin, and tribal genocide continues there, albeit on a much-reduced level.

In Kenya, tribal rivalries have been far less bloody, but they are no less important in explaining how the country works.

There are 40 tribes or ethnic groups in Kenya. The largest and historically most powerful is the Kikuyu, of the central highlands. There are more than three mil-

### Judge Rules Against Widow

NAIROBI — A judge ruled Friday that the Luo, not Miss Wambui, should bury Mr. Otieno.

Miss Wambui, however, immediately obtained an injunction against turning over the body. A hearing is to be held Monday.

Justice S.E.O. Bosire said in his verdict that he had to rule in favor of "customary law" because there was no written law on burials.

lion Kikuyu. The founding father and first president of Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta, was a Kikuyu. His policies and distribution of patronage helped make the Kikuyu the country's best-educated and wealthiest tribe. They are heavily represented in Kenya's business elite.

In the Luo uproar over where to bury S.M. Otieno, it is of no small significance that his widow, Virginia Wambui, is a Kikuyu.

Miss Wambui comes from one of the Kikuyu's best-known families. And she wants to bury her husband on a site in traditional Kikuyu territory.

more than two million, are the second-largest tribe in Kenya. Most Luo live on the western shore of Lake Victoria, but in the past 30 years a substantial number have migrated to Nairobi, where they are estimated to make up more than 15 percent of the population.

Historically, the Luo and the Kikuyu have no reason to be friends. The tribes are part of two different migrations that settled in East Africa before the 15th century. The Kikuyu were part of the Bantu agricultural migration that came from the south and west of Africa. The Luo descend from tribes that raised livestock in the Nile River

valley and migrated out of the north from what is now Sudan.

The two tribes' languages are mutually incomprehensible and many of their cultural mores are considered mutually repugnant.

When the colonial powers carved up East Africa in the late 19th century, the two tribes were wrapped into one colony. In 1963, at Kenya's independence, they became reluctant countrymen. Power, however, was in the hands of a Kikuyu. The Kikuyu grew rich and the Luo grew resentful.

Oginga Odinga, a popular Luo politician, complained bitterly as vice president about the "Kikuyization" of Kenya's bureaucracy. Soon he was demoted, and his Luo-based political party was banned in 1968.

A year later, Tom Mboya, a brilliant Luo labor leader, was assassinated in Nairobi. The Luo blamed Mr. Kenyatta. When he next visited Luo land, they stoned his motorcade. Bodyguards reacted by firing machine guns into the crowd, killing 11 Luo and injuring 78.

Luo-Kikuyu marriages in Kenya, and the Luo did not like it. The couple brought up their nine children and six foster children to despise Luo tribal customs. Mr. Otieno often told his family and colleagues that he would be betrayed if, after his death, they allowed Luo elders to take possession of his body.

There is more to the Luo demand for Mr. Otieno's body than a desire to keep the corpse out of the clutches of the Kikuyu. By bringing home the body, the Luo seek to validate their belief in the African system of obligations to family and clan, the system that, according to the Luo, holds Kenya together.

Professor S.O. Kwasia, an economist at the University of Nairobi, said he was convinced that country would suffer if the Luo lost the case.

Things such as burial customs "must change gradually," he said. "They cannot change by a sudden, a judge's ruling. The situation 'will change by itself when the current generation of Luo, who were born in cities, comes of age,' he added.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bonn May Put TWA Suspect on Trial

BONN (WP) — The West German government is leaning toward putting a suspected Lebanese terrorist, Mohammed Ali Hamadeh, 22, on trial here rather than extraditing him to the United States to face charges that he helped hijack a Trans World Airlines jet in 1985, officials said Friday.

The government currently favors a trial in West Germany because it is concerned that an extradition of Mr. Hamadeh would effectively be a "death sentence" for two West German businessmen held by kidnappers in Lebanon who are seeking Mr. Hamadeh's release, the officials said.

The officials emphasized that no decision has yet been made, and that the government was not under pressure to decide soon. They said that a trial in West Germany appeared to be the best of the government's three alternatives: to extradite Mr. Hamadeh, to try him in West Germany or to swap him for the two businessmen.

### Somalia Accuses Ethiopians of Attack

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Combined Dispatches) — Ethiopian ground forces backed by tanks and airplanes attacked northern Somali towns in the first such major border incident between the two neighbors for 14 months, the Somali government said Friday. An Ethiopian official denied the report.

The reported attacks occurred on Thursday in the bleak Togdheer region of northern Somalia, 420 miles (700 kilometers) north of Mogadishu.

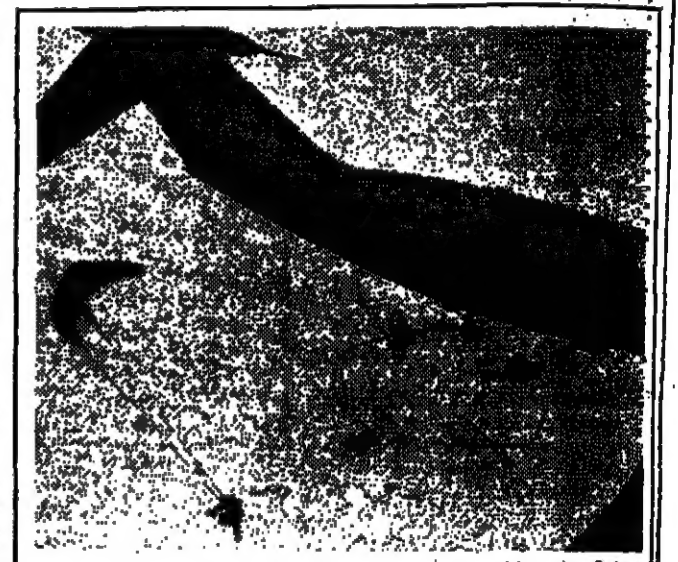
Ethiopia's ambassador to Kenya, Legesse Wolde-Mariam, dismissed the report on Friday as "completely false propaganda against our country." He added, "Ethiopia wants nothing from Somalia with the exception that it respects our territorial integrity and right as a sovereign nation." (UPI, AP)

### India Has More AIDS Than Reported

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Indian health officials reported on Friday that there were at least 71 cases of AIDS in India, far more than earlier reported. Scientists said they were worried by the high proportion of female prostitutes among them.

Five men, who apparently contracted the disease in Europe and the United States, have already died, the officials said. Nearly 5,000 persons are tested for the disease, acquired immunity deficiency syndrome, every month in India, health specialists said. All foreign students have been ordered to be tested and be certified free of the virus before they can be admitted to Indian colleges.

The five deaths are the first in India attributed directly to AIDS and they occurred last year. The official response has been low-key and a national strategy is still being worked out to counter the disease.



U.S. paratroopers being dropped by a C-141 in Honduras.

### U.S. Holding Maneuvers in Honduras

LA PAZ, Honduras — Paratroopers of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division were dropped into western Honduras from C-141 transports Thursday as part of new counterinsurgency maneuvers here.

The troops, from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, are part of a growing U.S. military force in Honduras.

To the south, toward the border with Nicaragua, U.S. Army engineers are improving three dirt airstrips to handle tactical transports. In the north, U.S. reservists and National Guardsmen called to active duty are building roads.

The number of U.S. troops has grown to 9,700 in Honduras, a country of 4.3 million. While the 82d's soldiers will not go near the border during the two-week exercise, they will train with the 22,000 members of the Honduran armed forces.

### Police Fire at Karachi Protest March

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) — At least one person was injured Friday when the police opened fire on a crowd of protesters demanding the release of Mayor Abdul Ahliah of Karachi and 98 city councilors. The officials were arrested by the Sind Province government during a tax protest march Thursday.

The provincial government announced that the city officials would be detained for seven days on charges of violating a ban on political activity. The city government was dissolved for six months and a provincial official was appointed to manage the city. On Thursday, the mayor and 200 councilors tried to march on the provincial assembly to demand that motor vehicle taxes collected in Karachi be turned over to the city government to help meet the costs of maintaining roads.

At least 12 councilors were injured in clashes with the police. Karachi has been hit by a wave of violence in recent months that has left more than 200 people dead. Most of the violence was prompted by ethnic and political divisions.

### For the Record

Sierra Leone doubled the price of rice on Friday. A 110-pound (50 kilogram) bag of rice, the nation's staple, now costs 340 leones, around \$9. Raising the price has been a key condition of the International Monetary Fund for increased credit.

Dow Chemical in South Africa is reluctantly selling its pharmaceutical plant there because of poor business conditions there and pressure from anti-apartheid protests, the company said in Midland, Michigan. (AP)

A U.S. career diplomat, Stephen Ledogar, was named on Friday to head the American delegation at talks starting in Vienna next week on reducing the level of nonnuclear military forces throughout Europe. (AP)

### Accord Nears on AWACS for France

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — France and Boeing Co. of the United States have resolved a dispute on financing the purchase of three U.S. early-warning radar planes, virtually assuring that the transaction will be completed, French government and industry sources said Friday.

The decline in the value of the dollar helped the Seattle-based company in its campaign for an order that would be valued at about four billion francs (\$657 million), a French Defense Ministry official said. When talks began more than four years ago, the dollar was worth 8.4 francs, compared with about 6.1 francs now.

Important areas remain to be negotiated, including how the AWACS planes will operate within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the sources said. AWACS is an acronym for airborne warning and control system.

In Washington, a French Air Force delegation is discussing with Pentagon officials what an American diplomat described as "interoperational" issues.

French Defense Ministry and industry sources said they believed that the agreement might be signed within two weeks.

"Things are advancing," a French Defense Ministry official said, "and we are not far from the end." But he said it was not "a final contract" and that Defense Minister Andre Girard still must approve the purchase.

A Boeing spokesman in Seattle declined to comment on details of the talks, but acknowledged that "we have made progress."

A revised proposal from Boeing was submitted Monday to the French Defense Ministry. French and U.S. industry sources said it fully met the ministry's requirements that France obtain terms "equivalent" to those obtained by Britain in its agreement to buy six AWACS planes in December for \$1.3 billion.

In that agreement, Boeing committed itself to placing orders with British companies. Known as "offsets," those orders would amount to 130 percent of the value of the contract.

Previously, Boeing had resisted some of France's demands for offsets, which could have threatened the sale of the three planes.

Boeing, which has sold 125 civilian aircraft to France during the past 30 years, has said it had been "difficult" to find competitive suppliers in France for offsets.

"We intend to be competitive," an executive of the French aeronautical and space industry association, GIPAS, said.

He was referring to standard procedures followed to offset purchases in which Boeing will guarantee contracts to French companies on a priority basis, but the bids must be competitive with non-French suppliers.

## Banning of Black Athlete Ignites Apartheid Protest

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service  
JOHANNESBURG — A controversy widened Friday over the banning of a popular Natal Province high school track star from a national athletic competition in Pretoria because he is black.

Seventy-three white competitors from Natal said they would boycott the sports event, scheduled to begin Saturday, and the sponsor of the annual competition, the Sports Foundation of Southern Africa, announced that it was withdrawing its involvement in protest.

The ban set off protests by leading South African sports administrators and opposition members of Parliament. They said that highly successful efforts over the past decade to integrate amateur and professional sports in hopes of reducing South Africa's isolation in international sports had been set back by the banning decision.

"In one fell swoop," said Michael Tarr, sports spokesman for the liberal opposition Progressive Federal Party, "all the hard work that our sport administrators and sportsmen have done to normalize sport and keep a toehold in international sport has been jeopardized."

The banning could be potentially embarrassing for the government of President P.W. Botha, which cites the integration of amateur and professional sports as evidence that South Africa is making strides in eliminating apartheid.

Officials of Menlo Park High School in Pretoria, where the meet is held each year, said the games would go on in spite of the boycott. Buses carrying more than 200 white athletes from the Durban area arrived for the games on Friday.

At the center of the debate is Nkululeko (Squeezed) Skweyiya, a senior boarding student at the Kearsney College high school near Durban, who was notified on Wednesday he would be excluded from the track meet at Menlo Park because he is black. Menlo Park is one of South Africa's leading athletics schools and often holds major amateur sports events.

Mr. Skweyiya's headmaster, Colin Silcock, said, "It was awful to have to break the news to him. But he's a philosophical young man, and he said this sort of thing had happened before in other matters."

Mr. Skweyiya, who turns 18 on Sunday, had planned to compete in the high jump, long jump and relay events. He has represented Natal schools in rugby and participated last year with white players on a Natal all-star team in the annual Danie Craven Rugby Tournament. South Africa's most prestigious high school rugby meet.

He is one of 26 blacks at Kearsney, a private school with 516 students. South African public schools are strictly segregated by law.

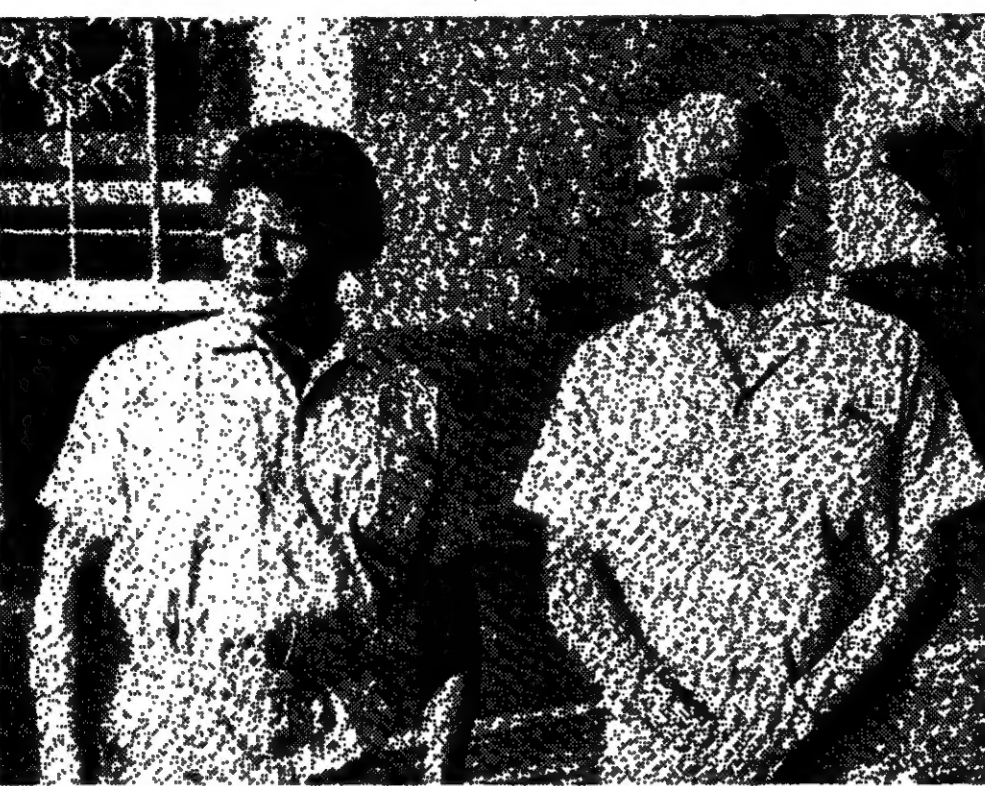
Menlo Park's headmaster, H.S. van der Merwe, who is a member of the school's management committee, refused to comment and referred questions to the Transvaal Education Department.

South Africa's Department of Education and Culture said in a statement issued in Pretoria that the decision to bar Mr. Skweyiya was made by the school's management committee, and that there was nothing the department could do to reverse it.

**L'Air du Temps**

**NINA RICCI**

PARIS



Nkululeko Skweyiya, left, with his headmaster, Colin Silcock, at Kearsney College.

## Swede Says U.S. Tried to Bar TV Show

### Soviet Documentary Suggests CIA Role in Palme Killing

STOCKHOLM — A Swedish television executive accused the U.S. Embassy of interference Friday, saying U.S. diplomats tried to stop a planned screening of a Soviet documentary that suggests the Central Intelligence Agency might have killed Prime Minister Olof Palme.

"to confirm reports that Swedish TV plans to broadcast an insidious Soviet propaganda film on the anniversary of Prime Minister Palme's death. We expressed our legitimate concern that this film makes the sinister allegation that the American government was involved in the assassination of Olof Palme."

"I was surprised that a Western nation would use such methods," Mr. Berglund said Friday in a radio interview. "I had expected another approach to journalism and media policy from the Americans."

He was quoted by Swedish newspapers as saying the film was being shown to illustrate Soviet political views on the assassination.

"I've seen a few anti-Soviet programs on Swedish television," a Stockholm daily quoted him as saying.

## Killings Rise With End Of Philippines' Truce

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service  
MANILA — The end of this week of a cease-fire with rebels has brought the highest level of reported killings since President Corason C. Aquino took office a year ago, along with charges Friday of a military massacre of civilians.

General Fidel V. Ramos, the chief of staff of the Philippines armed forces, ordered an investigation on Friday into reports that troops gunned down civilians on Tuesday in the first engagement after the two-month truce between the government and Communist insurgents ended on Sunday.

The civilian deaths, coming so quickly after the end of the truce, are precisely what Mrs. Aquino has said she feared most.

If the reports are true, they could set back the hopes of the government either for regional cease-fire agreements or for a return to negotiations in the near future.

The truce is over," Mrs. Aquino said at a gathering of troops earlier this week. "The armed forces will resume operations against the insurgents."

But she added, "All hope of peace is not lost."

There have been signs of division within the rebel ranks over whether to continue the truce, and commentators here have suggested that these divisions might prove of benefit to the government.

But the commentators added that if the armed forces resumed the brutality that had characterized some operations in the past, these gains might be lost and new fuel might be added to the insurgency.

Eighteen people were reported killed in an encounter Tuesday in the Nueva Ecija region, 90 miles (145 kilometers) north of Manila. Reports emerged that most of those killed were civilians who were deliberately shot by soldiers, perhaps in retaliation for perceived support of the rebels.

In all, according to military reports, 42 people have been killed so far this week in encounters with insurgents. General Ramos said that amounted to a daily average that was equal to clashes at the height of the insurgency in mid-1985.

General Ramos had said the average number of daily killings related to the insurgency fell slightly during the 10 months after the Aquino administration took power and before the cease-fire took effect in December.

This week's fighting included, by military accounts, 19 engagements around the country since Tuesday. It does not appear that the military has launched coordinated or large-scale operations since the end of the cease-fire. General Ramos said Thursday that "the door remains open" and that "even if there is firing, there would still be negotiations."

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## Refugees: More to Do

In announcing the closing of the Khao I Dang refugee camp Thailand pleads with the West: Resettle these 15,000 Cambodians as you have pledged or back them to the border with Cambodia. The West needs to heed the message if it is to protect the carefully assembled international structure for handling refugees.

The resettlement over the last decade of almost two million Indochinese refugees has been a remarkable humanitarian endeavor, led by the United States. Across the country, churches and volunteer groups have refurbished houses, stocked cupboard, found jobs for and welcomed into their communities Vietnamese, Laotians and Cambodians by the thousands.

The experience has brought many Americans to believe that resettling people in the United States is what refugee work means. In fact, most of the work, whether by individual countries, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or nongovernmental agencies, is overseas. Two-thirds of the U.S. budget for refugees goes abroad. Settling refugees in the United States, France, Australia or elsewhere is the last choice of refugee workers. The first is repatriation. Since refugees by definition face a well-founded fear of persecution if they go home, this is possible only if things at home change. The second solution is resettlement in the region, in the country of first asylum. Only when the first two are impossible is resettlement in a third country undertaken.

In the case of Vietnamese and Cambodians, repatriation was out of the question, and neighboring countries were hostile to them. Thailand itself was loath to take on the hundreds of thousands who poured

across its borders. Only assurances that the refugees would be resettled elsewhere brought Thai consent.

The United States welcomed 111,000 refugees from Indochina in 1979, 200,000 in 1980, 159,000 in 1981. Then the resettlement process slowed. Today some 15,000 of the Cambodians first sent to the Khao I Dang camp remain in Thailand. They have no family in the United States, are mostly rural and uneducated and so rank lower on the classification scale than those who came earlier. Many of them were judged ineligible for having given inconsistent stories or for associations with the brutal Khmer Rouge regime. Thailand, unwilling to settle them permanently, has closed the camp and says it will move them back to the border.

Fifteen thousand lives are in jeopardy. So is the refugee program generally if other first-asylum countries do not see to it that Thailand gets help.

Thailand has mostly done its part, but needs to persevere a little longer. In the meantime, the U.S. Embassy there, the State Department, the Immigration Service and the White House have to get back into the act. That means additional money.

Just as important, it means supporting the UN High Commissioner in his talks with Thailand about how to handle the Khao I Dang refugees short of returning them to the border. Refugee workers say many cases have been arbitrarily classified as ineligible and need further review. Additional remedies are available, notably finding ways to admit the refugees under other provisions of law. The issue of Indochinese refugees is still open.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Paid-for Congress

Say what you will about the integrity of individual members of the U.S. Congress, the lack of a precise correlation between campaign contributions and votes in committee or on the floor. All the qualifications are true, and none of them matters. The result is too strong: America has, if not a bought, at least a paid-for Congress.

We had the issue for breakfast last week; the story was that Senator Lloyd Bentsen, on becoming chairman of the Finance Committee, had set up a breakfast club through which lobbyists could contribute \$10,000 each to his re-election campaign two years hence; Senator Robert Byrd had done the same on resigning his post as majority leader. Mr. Bentsen has now disbanded his club; Mr. Byrd stubbornly has not. But these are only the most egregious examples of a meal that goes on all day.

The likelihood is that just the voters in last November's elections — the men and women who are now the members of Congress — will have spent more than \$300 million in their campaigns. That is up a fifth from only two years before, nearly five times the total spent 10 years ago. That is not inflation; prices only doubled in that period. It is a Roman circus.

About a third of the winners' campaign funds will have come from political action committees, or PACs. These are the new systematizers of the campaign process. There were 600 of them when Congress enacted campaign finance reform in 1974. There are 4,100 now. They gave \$12.5 million in the earlier election cycle, an estimated \$140 million in the one just completed. The PACs have fueled the campaign spending spree of the past 10 years; these special interests now account for twice the percentage of campaign receipts that they did before Congress moved to limit their role.

The average House winner now spends about \$300,000 to get elected, up from perhaps \$90,000 in 1976. Forty percent of this money comes from PACs. Incumbents are generally re-elected in House races. The

pattern of giving both reflects and reinforces this. Those who eventually won, mostly incumbents, raised two and a half times as much money, on average, as their opponents in last year's House races. The PACs accounted for this. They are neither sentimental nor dumb; they give six times as much to winners as to losers. About 180 House members — two fifths of the House — received more than half their campaign contributions from PACs. Strangely enough, the Senate, where a seat now costs more than \$3 million on average, is more restrained. Winners there took only about a fourth of their funds from PACs.

It is said that, to some extent, the PACs cancel one another out, that they often represent competing interests and have only turned the traditional business of tugging at Congress into a kind of team sport. Thus, of the 30 largest PACs at a recent count, 17 represent unions, some of them narrowly based but others longtime battles for broad social legislation. The rest of the list is easier to categorize — the Realtors, the American Medical Association, the home builders, the milk producers, automobile dealers, life insurance companies, bankers, dentists, trial lawyers, the National Rifle Association, a pro-Israeli group.

There is a correlation, if not with each and every vote of the members, at least with their committee assignments. The consumer group Common Cause did a study of the House Banking Committee in 1985. Its 47 members got \$4.2 million from PACs, of which a fourth came from financial, real estate and construction groups.

Is it wrong? At some point it becomes so; the point is long past. Some senators, led by David Boren and including Mr. Byrd, who has learned to preach while passing the collection plate, are calling for public financing along the line of presidential campaigns. Maybe. Others will have other ideas. But something has to be done. The present system is intolerable.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Cheers, Kicks in Moscow

The mass release of Soviet political prisoners poses an interesting problem for Westerners: finding the right response between enthusiasm and gullibility. A good formula for praising the opposition was once advanced by Randolph Churchill. By all means do so when deserved, urged Winston's father, but be sure to accompany every kiss with a kick.

So all credit to Mikhail Gorbachev for what he has done, but only if he keeps kicking at the system he is trying to reform, with its dirty tricks and unsavory practices that have plagued Soviet jails.

The wonderful news is the freeing of scores of prisoners of conscience, from dissident poets to democratic socialists. What seemed inconceivable two years ago now appears wholly imaginable: the release of all political prisoners whose names are known, some 800 in all. As many as 280 prisoners are said to be already approved for amnesty, and every day brings new arrivals from what Dostoyevsky in czarist days called the house of the dead.

But conspicuous among the missing are 70 or so prisoners held in psychiatric facilities, among them free-trade union activists like Alexander Skobov and Vladimir Gersht. Only one of the recently freed prisoners, Sergei Belov, came from a psychiatric hospital. The claim that dissidents

certified as insane are not political offenders cries out for exposure and rejection.

Then there is suspicion on the part of human rights monitors like Helsinki Watch that KGB interrogators are "working over" prominent prisoners like the psychiatrist Anatoli Koryagin, reportedly released but still in fact detained. The standard trick used in similar cases has been to delay release and extract an admission of guilt, while concealing news of an amnesty.

Another KGB stratagem is to accuse political offenders of criminal charges, like the allegation of drug possession in the case of Alexei Magarik, a Hebrew teacher, or non-payment of alimony in the case of Sergei Yevushkin, a former diplomat who has been active in the independent press movement. Then there are the old standbys of "parasitism" or "hooliganism."

Finally, the campaign has left mostly untouched the largest group of prisoners of conscience, religious believers. In what looks like a further KGB attempt at sabotage, plainclothesmen in Moscow on Thursday broke up a demonstration on behalf of a jailed Jewish activist and mangled Western reporters on the scene.

Those responsible truly need a good kick, and if Mr. Gorbachev delivers it, that would be a kick heard round the world.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel. 472-7768. Telex RS94928  
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## Exploring Moscow's 'New Deal'

By Jerry F. Hough

DURHAM, North Carolina — Mikhail Gorbachev's policies have caused real confusion in the United States. After the last plenum of the Central Committee, for example, we gave far too much significance to a meaningless suggestion about a secret ballot in party elections but ignored the simultaneous publication of a law on joint ventures based on foreign investment, which could be absolutely crucial. We just do not have a framework for understanding the Soviet Union.

In the past, we saw the Communist revolution as an overthrow of Peter the Great's Westernized elite and a break with Russia's natural evolution toward constitutional democracy. Now we accept Richard Pipes's view that Lenin's system was a continuation of the Russian tradition.

The earlier interpretation was correct. The supporters of the Communist Revolution in Russia were newcomers to the city, drawn in large numbers by a pell-mell industrialization program. The strange Western values, the insecurity of the market and Westernized (often foreign) people pushing transformation filled them with fear and anxiety. They responded to Lenin's program because it rejected these for old communal Russian values.

The youth of the post-Stalin period, however, have not shown such a rejection of Western ways. Rather, they have thirsted for jazz, blue jeans and Western films. Now the 20-year-olds of the 1950s are the 50-year-old bureaucrats of the 1980s — although in the past we correctly called them the "new middle class."

The Westernized elite of Peter the Great has been reconstituted, and most bureaucrats want more change than Mr. Gorbachev. Like him, they do not want real elections, for they fear that non-Russians would vote

for separation. But they want an opening to Western ideas and a loose one-party dictatorship.

We also should remember the lessons of protectionism. Soviet manufacturers have total protectionism, for they do not lose business when technology is imported and they are not forced to export and compete in foreign markets. The results are exactly what the free-trade textbooks predicted — poor quality and lack of innovation. The Soviet Union cannot even produce items that South Korea exports, let alone Japan.

Mr. Gorbachev eventually will have to bring about fundamental reform in heavy industry, but his first step must be an export strategy for manufactured goods and the encouragement of foreign investment. Foreigners would not be asked to invest in resource industries but rather in high technology, with joint ventures in cooperation with existing Soviet factories to diffuse Western managerial techniques.

From this perspective, three crucial developments at the Central Committee plenum appear closely related: Mr. Gorbachev promises to

## OPINION



liberalize the Soviet political system, the joint venture law is published on the same day as his speech and the architect of his foreign and economic policy, Alexander Yakovlev, is elevated to the Politburo.

The deal for the middle class is clear: a looser political system in exchange for the loss of foreign economic competition. It is an easy offer for Mr. Gorbachev to make, for the export strategy will require that Soviet society develop an intimate knowledge of the outside world. What is more, in order to break the American technological blockade, Moscow needs to focus foreign policy on improving relations with Europe and Japan and decrease the number of troops facing Europe to reduce fears about investing in the Soviet Union.

It is hard to say how far the changes in policy might go. Mr. Gorbachev's reforms will be like the New Deal, only more fundamental, and no one could judge the ultimate meaning of the New Deal by what Roosevelt had done by 1934. But with the broadly educated So-

viet population eager for reintegration with the West, and a leader determined to catch up with the rapidly industrializing countries like South Korea or even the advanced countries, the change is likely to be more drastic than we anticipate.

We in the West must adjust our thinking to new realities if we are to cope with Mr. Gorbachev's challenge. We must think Mr. Gorbachev needs a nuclear agreement with us. Instead, he is more likely to conclude that he needs to exaggerate the dangers of the Strategic Defense Initiative to justify an improvement in Soviet technology. The only areas over which we still have leverage are our attitude toward joint ventures and our willingness to negotiate reductions of troops in Europe. Yet Mr. Gorbachev's Europe-Japan oriented foreign policy now gives us little leverage even there.

The writer, a professor of political science at Duke University, is a staff member at the Brookings Institution in Washington. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Why Not Run the Risk of Peace in Central America?

By John B. Oakes

NEW YORK — Never become "so obsessed with failure," President Reagan warned us in his State of the Union Message, as he refused to take risks "that could further the cause of peace and freedom."

Characteristically, the president is right in stating a principle. Characteristically, he is wrong in turning its meaning upside-down.

Nicaragua is the prime example. Congress is nearing a decision on whether to pour additional millions into support of the contra. Mr. Reagan, acting the bold leader, challenges Congress and the American people to take a risk. The goal is to force the Sandinist revolution into the American democratic mold. But the risk?

There is no risk in asking Congress to vote a few more million dollars, and so the president could not have been alluding to that. But there is a risk — a huge risk — in taking the next logical step. That, clearly, is military action by U.S. troops when it becomes necessary to "save" Honduras or Costa Rica (or both) from a contraprovided "invasion," or to guarantee the "independence" of a contra-created secessionist Indian state on the Caribbean coast. However it comes, U.S. military action when the contra fail has to be the risk Mr. Reagan has in mind.

What this risk entails will be a setback for years or decades to "the cause of peace and freedom" in the hemisphere. It would mean, first, a lengthy military occupation of Nicaragua (the last one dragged on intermittently for more than 20 years, with disastrous results); second, alienation of every friend the United States has left in the Americas; and, third, endorsement of the same view of "national security" that Moscow

uses to justify its odious occupation of Afghanistan. This is not a sensible kind of risk to take. There is, however, a risk that the United States should take. It is a harder choice than the alternative. It has not been fairly tried in the past six years. It involves patience, restraint, sophistication

**The alternative to a disastrous invasion is simple: End support of the contra and open talks with the Sandinists in good faith.**

tion and something better than the contempt for international law that has become a hallmark of the Reagan-Shultz administration.

To take this kind of risk means, first, orderly withdrawal from support of the raging contra rebellion, from whose "unified" directorate the most respected of its leaders, Arturo Cruz (former Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States), reportedly intends to resign. It means recognizing the basically indigenous, nationalist (as well as socialist) character of the Sandinist revolution, without being blinded by fear of its Marxist leadership and Soviet-bloc support.

It means, above all, good-faith negotiation with the Sandinists, but not on surrender terms that Washington knows in advance they cannot and will not accept. If all the United States were

interested in were hemispheric security from Soviet bases in Nicaragua or from Nicaraguan "aggression" against neighboring states, such guarantees could have been obtained long ago. This was the essence of the Contadora proposals backed by the major countries of Latin America (and at one time accepted by Nicaragua).

Obviously that is not all that Mr. Reagan is interested in. He is interested in ousting the Sandinists altogether. The only effect of his policy has been to consolidate their power, to drive them further into the hands of the Soviet bloc and into increasing disregard for human and civil rights. As the latest Americas Watch report on Nicaragua, released Monday, makes clear, the administration has done "a major disservice to the cause of human rights in Nicaragua and elsewhere." This Reagan-Shultz policy is not merely counterproductive; it is self-destructive.

The question is not how to use America's immense power in a vain effort to subvert the Sandinist revolution. It is how to use that power to ensure that the Sandinists pose no threat to the United States or to their neighbors, and to edge them into the context of democratic society.

To follow that course means a reversal of Mr. Reagan's policy. It means the United States would still be taking a risk; but, for the first time in this administration it would be a risk genuine "to further the cause of peace and freedom" in the Americas, with some chance of success.

That risk is worth taking, but it is not likely to be initiated by this administration. The burden now is on the Democratic leadership in Congress. It is not yet too late, but it soon will be.

The New York Times.

## ABM: End the Slithering and Have an Honest Debate

By Charles Kranthammer

WASHINGTON — There is a story, no doubt too good to be true, that W.C. Fields was found reading the Bible on his deathbed. Asked what he was doing, he replied: "Looking for loopholes." The Reagan administration, in similar health, has sat down with the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty, a document less uplifting but far richer in ambiguity. And in an obscure addendum, it thinks it has found salvation.

Most of the world understands the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty to prohibit testing, development and deployment of nuclear missiles. So the Reagan administration, until October 1985, now the administration, wanting to do advanced testing for the Strategic Defense Initiative, has found a loophole. The treaty's Agreed Statement D allows testing of ABM systems based on "other physical principles" than those known when the treaty was signed in 1972.

This loophole opens up on some

exotic casuistic corridors. What exactly are "other physical principles"? Most people understand that to mean "star wars" stuff, like lasers or particle beams, which are based on direct energy principles. It is odd, therefore, that what the administration seeks to test under a "broad" interpretation of the treaty is a system that shoots projectiles at Soviet missiles and destroys them on impact.

The "physical principle" at work here is kinetic energy (hence the name: "kinetic kill vehicles"). Kinetic energy was known in 1972. It is the physical principle that underlies the bow and arrow.

Which leads the Pentagon lawyers to respond that the new physical principle is not in the shooting down, but in the picking up; that is, the sensing mechanism. In 1972, ABM systems used radar to pick up their target. Today's SDI sensing

mechanism is optical or infrared.

Is this what "other physical principles" means? God knows. The negotiating record is exceedingly muddy. The whole exercise is another depressing triumph of U.S. legalism. But the real argument has nothing to do with the words "other physical principles." It has to do with the spirit of the ABM treaty and the meaning of SDI. The treaty sought a strategic arrangement under which both sides renounce defenses in the belief that mutual vulnerability makes for stability and deterrence. SDI seeks invulnerability. These are inherently contradictory ideas.

So long as SDI was pie in the sky, one could live with the contradiction. Less than 18 months ago, Secretary of State George Shultz pronounced the debate over the two treaty interpretations "moot." It will remain so, said a State Department legal adviser, until "the SDI program has reached the point" at which "engineering development, with a view to deployment, becomes a real option."

The administration now believes the option is real. It is forcing reinterpretation of the treaty because it now knows where it wants to go with strategic defense. It wants partial and immediate — meaning by the early 1990s — deployment of a kinetic energy system based on existing technology. That system is now busting to get out of the lab. It will soon be ready for full-scale development.

But you cannot do that under the ABM treaty. Up to now the engineers have had to make do with what the lawyers call "sharp practices": skirting the edge of the treaty by performing experiments that are deliberately downplayed and distorted to stay within the letter of the law.

This makes for the worst of both worlds, distorting the treaty and the SDI program. It leads to absurdities such as occurred during the latest "Delta 180" SDI test. An anti-ballistic device picked up a rocket fired

from Earth and tracked it, but when it came to shooting it down, the ABM had to turn around and crash into a different satellite. Shooting down the rocket would have violated the treaty.

The SDI wizards, legal and technical, are running out of sharp practices. Enter the "broad" interpretation. It is an unfortunate move. The administration should have the courage of its convictions. If it wants to deploy SDI, it should drop the Jesuitical evasions and act unambiguously within the terms of the ABM treaty: withdraw. The treaty permits withdrawal on six months' notice.

Such a move would have the virtue of focusing the issue. A real debate could then begin: Which conception of deterrence makes more strategic sense, that offered by SDI or by the ABM treaty? An honest debate on principle is better than a slither through the loopholes. Unfortunately, slithering is easier.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: Italo-Turkish War

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] "To overcome Turkey's passive resistance, a conspicuous victory is essential." This fact, to which the Matin's Rome correspondent called attention [Feb. 13], has long been apparent to the spectators of the Italo-Turkish war. In Tripoli, Italy is merely marking time. To reiterate what the Herald recently said, "It is all very well to carry war into Africa, but Italy cannot hope for peace until she has also carried war into Turkey." And of all the points open to Italy's attack, the most vulnerable, thanks to her splendid navy, is the Turkish viceroy formed by the islands that dots the eastern side of the Aegean Sea from Thasos to Rhodes. Were Italy to seize the islands it would spread dismay throughout the Ottoman Empire by revealing to the Turkish population their absolute helplessness.

## Big Brother May Close This Book

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — At a dinner one night in the Soviet Union, a diplomat pointed to the ceiling and, without looking up, everyone at the table nodded. His was the universal reminder that there could be a listening device in the ceiling and we had better watch what we said. We did, and for a moment the conversation went dead. No one can kill a good discussion like Big Brother.

It is stretching things a bit to say there is a Big Brother watching U.S. presidents, but something like that is happening. Investigators looking into the Iran affair are seeking, and have been granted partial access to, Ronald Reagan's personal notes.

At the same time, we are told that Congress is considering subpoenaing notes made by Mr. Reagan's biographer, Edmund Morris, who has been granted unparalleled access to the White House and the president. Once a month, he meets with Mr. Reagan. The rest of the time, he can sit in on most meetings of his choosing.

There is not much that Mr. Reagan, or any president, has done that meets with universal approval, but the selection of Mr. Morris did. He is as fine a historical biographer as there is. His "The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt" won the Pulitzer Prize, and many people await the second volume of that work like kids would a circus. Mr. Reagan offered Mr. Morris the best of all deals: no constraints. Few public figures would make such an offer. We all want to hold our own mirror.

But the exemplary arrangement Mr. Reagan made with Mr. Morris will come to naught if Mr. Morris's notes are subpoenaed. Even the talk of a subpoena is bound to have a chilling effect on the relationship. In 1973, I was subpoenaed by Vice President Spiro Agnew and ordered to turn over my notes about his investigation for bribery. My sources dried up. No matter how many assurances I offered that I would never reveal my sources, they chose to do the prudent thing. They shut up.

Maybe Mr. Reagan will be under-terred by the talk of subpoena and continue to confide in Mr. Morris. Maybe he will also, at day's end, jot down perfectly candid notes, complete with disparaging remarks about some of the people who crossed his path that day. I do not know. But it is fair to assume that with investigators seeking his notes and those of his biographer, the president will meet much as I did in Moscow when a hand pointed to the ceiling.

The demands of history and those of law are on a collision course here. Law should take precedence if it seems clear that a crime has been committed. That was the case with Richard Nixon's tapes and so they were subpoenaed. In the course of reading those transcripts, we learned not only about the Watergate burglary and the cover-up, but how ugly Mr. Nixon could be. His offhand remarks — bitter, bigoted and mean — were shocking, but they had little to do with whether or not crimes were committed. He might have talked civilly and still directed a cover-up.

With Mr. Reagan, there is still no evidence that he broke the law in selling arms to Iran or with subsequent diversion of some of those funds to the Nicaraguan contra. Absent that evidence, Congress ought to respect the right of a president to hold confidential meetings, make confidential notes and confide to a biographer without someone peering over his shoulder.

There are indications the Nixon precedent has not gone unnoticed in the White House. Notes and records for certain meetings seem not to exist — maybe for fear of demands that they eventually be relinquished. That is reprehensible. But the same fear of disclosure that chills the sneaky and accepts will have an effect on honest and forthright people as well. No president would be quite as candid if he thought that his remarks could make the headlines a year down the road, and out of context at that.

History is not an abstraction. It has real utility. It instructs, and the presidents of today are wiser for the histories written by and about their predecessors. Congress will head down a dangerous path if it subpoenas Mr. Morris's notes. In seeking the truth, it may ensure that we never get it.

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50.1 امت الاصل



## Oslo Widens Hunt for Oil Near Soviet Naval Base

STAVANGER, Norway — Norway plans to expand the search for oil and gas in the Barents Sea, close to the Soviet northern fleet's base on the Kola Peninsula, an Energy Ministry official said Friday.

Arne Oelen, the oil and energy minister, said that foreign oil companies could apply to explore in the Barents Sea. But he said exploration licenses this year would only be for areas that are not involved in a 14-year maritime border dispute.

The Soviet Union, which is seeking to increase foreign exchange earnings from oil and gas exports, has also stepped up exploration in the Barents Sea in the past year. It has at least three rigs in the area.

The Western oil rigs would be operating in an area that is heavily used by Soviet nuclear submarines. Einar Forde, deputy leader of Norway's governing Labor Party, said American companies would not be excluded from Norwegian waters in the Barents Sea.

Oslo and Moscow have disputed for 14 years where the median line in the sea should be drawn. Both sides have agreed not to explore for oil and gas in the disputed zone while talks are deadlocked.

Some oil industry analysts said an oil discovery in the area could push the two governments toward a solution.

Norway produces about one million barrels of oil per day from North Sea oil fields, but these will begin to run dry by the end of the century. Gas has been discovered in the Barents Sea, but little exploration has been carried out.

## MIDEAST: Mending Fences

(Continued from Page 1)

States wishes a ceremonial prelude to direct, two-party talks.

There is disagreement among U.S. officials over the effect of the sales of U.S. weapons to Iran. One Middle East specialist asserted that moderate Arab governments had no alternative but to maintain close ties with the United States. Other officials, however, express concern that the sales to Iran opened the door for Soviet influence among traditionally pro-Western Arabs. Hussein has played on this fear, flirting with the idea of arms purchases from Moscow.

The Hawks were sold to Jordan by the Ford administration on the condition that they be anchored in concrete so they could not be moved close to Israel.

"Those sites have become more and more vulnerable," Robert Pelletreau, a State Department official, told the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on the Middle East last week. "They are moving closer and closer to being sitting ducks," he said, and are "absolutely not sufficient to repel an air attack by Syria, their intended purpose."

Of all the pro-Western Arab leaders, Hussein has expressed the most bitterness about the secret sales of U.S. weapons to Iran, which has been at war with Jordan's ally Iraq since 1980.

Last autumn, a U.S. official said, the king sent a strongly worded letter to President Ronald Reagan observing caustically that Iran, in its hostility to the United States, had been provided with U.S. weapons while Jordan, in its friendship with Washington, had been denied a \$1.9 billion sale of arms last year. U.S. and Jordanian officials say that Mr. Reagan had personally promised Hussein that the White House would campaign vigorously for the arms, and that the Jordanian monarch lost confidence in the president when the arms request was withdrawn.

Hussein sought the sale partly to demonstrate to the Palestine Liberation Organization that the Reagan administration could be counted on to fight the Israel lobby and, therefore, to press Israel for territorial concessions during negotiations on the future of the West Bank, officials say. The king felt that he had to have PLO approval before entering talks.

## BEIRUT: Food Convoy to Palestinian Camp Is Fired On and Halted

(Continued from Page 1)

on the slopes overlooking the Ain al-Helweh camp above Sidon. Reports of deteriorating conditions inside Buri al-Brajneh and other besieged Palestinian settlements had prompted this Palestinian concession.

**New Israeli Attack**  
The police said four PLO guerrillas were wounded in a 15-minute Israeli air raid Friday on buildings in the Miyeh Miyeh camp outside Sidon, 25 miles (40 kilometers) south of Beirut. The Associated Press reported.

Three helicopter gunships opened fire at 1 A.M. Friday as Israeli jets dropped flares to illuminate five targets in and around the hillside camp, the police said.

It was Israel's first night air attack in about two years. The Israeli command said its pilots reported accurate hits and returned safely to base.

The police said the targeted buildings were used by guerrillas of Yasser Arafat's mainstream el-Fatah faction, which has been re-establishing itself in Lebanon. Palestinian guerrillas lost their Lebanese power base because of Israel's 1982 invasion.

Israeli fighter-bombers blasted



## An Icy Rescue From Lake Michigan

An excursion by two Hope College students in Holland, Michigan, almost became a tragedy as a ridge collapsed and they fell into Lake Michigan on Friday. Above, David Bast, right, and Brent Jasmussen, are pulled up by rescuers, who immediately began to warm them up with blankets. Mark Copier, a photographer from The Grand Rapids Press, was at the lake and witnessed the rescue.



## Toxic Fog Identified in Parts of U.S.

Scientists Find High Concentrations of Poisons in Droplets

By Boyce Rensberger

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Scientists have found that toxic fog, made up of microscopic water droplets containing unexpectedly high concentrations of pesticides, herbicides and many other chemicals, forms over at least some parts of the United States.

They said the fog may be among the causes of a mysterious decline of forests in the United States and Europe upon which the water droplets settle.

Writing in Thursday's issue of the magazine *Nature*, the researchers said they have found that fog samples collected in Beltsville, Maryland, and in the San Joaquin Valley in California bear concentrations of some toxic substances that are thousands of times higher than had been predicted by a widely used law of chemistry.

The research was done by Louis A. Liljedahl and Dwight E. Giotfely of the U.S. Agriculture Department's Agricultural Research Service in Beltsville and James N. Seiber of the University of California at Davis.

Among the 16 toxic compounds identified so far are such insecticides as diazinon, parathion and malathion and such herbicides as simazine and alachlor. All were derived from vapors of agricultural chemicals that atmospheric chemists have long known were in the air but were considered to exist in tolerably low concentrations.

The new research shows, however, that fog droplets can concentrate the vapors to far higher concentrations than exist in the air.

"I think there is a very great potential for these waterborne organic compounds to damage crops and forests," Mr. Giotfely said.

Much of the forest decline seen in parts of the eastern United States and Western Europe has been attributed to acid rain but many environmental scientists say they believe acid rain alone cannot account for all the damage. "It could easily be toxic organics," Mr. Giotfely said.

The scientists said their findings came as a surprise because the concentration of toxic compounds was much higher than had been predicted using Henry's Law, a standard formula for calculating how much of the airborne vapor of a substance can be dissolved in a liquid.

Henry's Law, formulated 184 years ago, assumes that the fog droplets behave as an "ideal solution," meaning that the ability of any one vapor to dissolve into the droplet is not affected by any other substance already in the droplet.

The new findings suggest that chemicals already in the droplet or on its surface can make it easier for the droplet to absorb other substances.

The fog samples were collected with a machine using a fan to suck in large volumes of fog and condense it into jugs of liquid. Mounted on a pick-up truck, the extractor was driven through fogs occurring over agricultural fields at the Agricultural Research Service's Beltsville facility, where a wide variety of experimental crops are grown, and in the San Joaquin Valley, where farmers raise cotton, citrus, grapes and dairy cattle. The use of insecticides and herbicides is common in both regions.

After filtering out dust and other solid particles, the scientists found the fog liquids to vary in color from nearly clear to pale yellow. All the samples had a "foamy, soapy appearance."

The scientists say the existence of toxic compounds in fog is more worrisome than their existence as vapors in the air because the droplets can accumulate on the surfaces of leaves and lungs, making absorption far easier than if the vapors simply wafted by in moving air. As the droplets on leaves dry, they leave behind an even more concentrated film of pesticides.

On the one hand, Pentagon officials have complained that their contractors are forced to turn to Japanese suppliers for critical components in fighter planes, military computers, missiles, surveillance satellites and other equipment.

The panel noted that while Japan "is a strong and essential ally," its "economic interests occasionally differ from those of the U.S."

Mr. Augustine predicted on Thursday that once Japan becomes a major force in supercomputers, for example, it may deprive American supercomputer makers, like Cray Research Inc., of the chips they need to build the fastest machines.

On the other hand, the administration has been reluctant to provide direct aid to the beleaguered semiconductor industry, instead focusing on the enforcement of trade agreements such as the one signed with Japan last summer.

That accord, however, has largely failed to increase the price of semiconductors, and earlier this week American manufacturers charged that their Japanese counterparts were willfully subverting the pact.

The report comes at a time when there is growing evidence that the technological gap between U.S. and Japanese chip makers is widening.

At the annual Solid State Circuits conference scheduled later this month in New York, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone, the telecommunications giant, is expected to announce a prototype 16-megabit chip, capable of storing more than 16 million pieces of information.

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## Irish Slayings Linked to Nationalist Feud

By Robert O'Connor

International Herald Tribune

BELFAST — Two groups within the Irish National Liberation Army, Northern Ireland's most extreme nationalist guerrilla organization, appear to be locked in a power struggle that has caused at least four deaths.

The most recent victim was Tony McCluskey, 32, a member of the Irish National Liberation Army whose body was found last week in County Armagh, Northern Ireland, just over the border from the Republic of Ireland.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary, Northern Ireland's police force, estimates that the dispute involves 100 to 150 people.

The violence began on Jan. 20, when John O'Reilly and Thomas Power were shot to death in a hotel in Drogheda, Ireland. They had reportedly gone to the town to attempt to mediate in the feud.

On Jan. 31, Mary McGlinchey, the wife of Dominic McGlinchey, an imprisoned former leader of the Irish National Liberation Army, was killed at her home in Dundalk, Ireland, as she bathed her two children.

The competing factions call themselves the "army council," which has claimed responsibility for the Power and O'Reilly deaths, and the "general headquarters," which took responsibility for killing Mr. McCluskey. No one has claimed responsibility for the slaying of Mrs. McGlinchey.

The "army council" faction is believed to want to dissolve the Irish National Liberation Army and begin another organization.

"The INLA has always been riven with factionalism," said a source in the Royal Ulster Constabulary. One apparent reason for the violence is tension that developed between members of the organization who were jailed in 1983 on charges of terrorist involvement and members who remained free. The 1983 convictions were based on the testimony of Harry Kirkpatrick, a member of the group who turned informer.

Twenty-four members of the Irish National Liberation Army who were convicted in 1985 on the basis of Mr. Kirkpatrick's testimony had their convictions overturned on appeal in December, when a Belfast appeals court ruled that Mr. Kirkpatrick was an unreliable witness. Mr. Kirkpatrick is serving a life sentence for murder and other crimes.

Some of the defendants, who had been charged with terrorist-related offenses, are believed to have joined the "army council" faction. Mr. Power, who was among those freed in December, had been convicted of murder.

The motive in the murder of Mrs. McGlinchey is unclear. The killers of Mr. Power and Mr. O'Reilly, in statements to the press, have denied the slaying, and ballistic tests have failed to link the murder with the Drogheda killings.

The Irish National Liberation Army, formed in the mid-1970s, was an outgrowth of violent splintering among factions of the Irish Republican Army.

In 1970, the Irish Republican Army split into the Provisional and Official wings. The Provisionals emphasized direct action against

the British presence in Northern Ireland and have established their predominance within the Catholic ghettos of the province.

The Officials moved toward nonviolent, leftist politics and in the early 1970s declared a "cease-fire" in the war with the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland. The movement has since evolved into the leftist Workers Party, which has two seats in the Irish Parliament.

The Irish National Liberation Army was begun by elements from the Official movement who sought to combine Marxism with violence.

In 1979, the group claimed responsibility for a bombing at the Parliament building in London that killed Airey Neave, a member of Parliament and a close adviser to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

In 1982, it killed 17 people with a bomb in a pub in Ballykelly, Northern Ireland.

A 1983 attack on a County Armagh gospel hall in which three persons were killed was also linked to members of the organization. That incident had been claimed by a group calling itself the "Catholic Reaction Force."

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## IRELAND: FitzGerald Is Trailing

(Continued from Page 1)

or around 10 percent, when he took office in 1982.

Unemployment would be greater but for the emigration of 30,000 a year.

To defend himself, the prime minister has come close to disowning his own record. The last four years, he said on Tuesday, were the legacy of the "lunatic policies" left by Mr. Haughey, who was prime minister from 1979 to 1981 and again briefly in 1982.

Mr. FitzGerald now speaks of his tenure as a painful wringing-out period that had to be lived through for a payoff to come "within three years" if he is re-elected. Hence his defensive-sounding slogan: "We've done the groundwork. Now let's build up the nation."

The politically damaging part of that groundwork was a cut in government spending of \$421 million, or 5 percent, announced last

month, which caused Labor to withdraw from Mr. FitzGerald's coalition.

These days, Mr. FitzGerald's appearance belies the claim that he is having fun. With his slightly doleful face, he has a rumpled, somber presence.

Although famously absent-minded — he once showed up on the campaign trail in mismatched shoes — Mr. FitzGerald is said to have "perfect political pedigree" for Ireland.

His parents were in the Easter Rising of 1916. Through his father, a poet and later foreign minister, Mr. FitzGerald knew Yeats.

In his crusade for what he calls "a more open country," Mr. FitzGerald promoted unsuccessful referendums on abortion and divorce.

He negotiated the British-Irish agreement that he and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher signed on Nov. 15, 1985, giving Dublin a larger voice in Northern Ireland.

## FitzGerald, Haughey Clash Over Northern Ireland Pact

DUBLIN — Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald and the leader of the opposition, Charles Haughey, clashed angrily in a debate over the future of British-ruled Northern Ireland.

Mr. Haughey and Mr. FitzGerald had promised at the start of the four-week election campaign not to make an issue of Northern Ireland but they had no inhibitions about it Thursday night.

Mr. FitzGerald, architect of a British-Irish agreement on the province, accused Mr. Haughey of trying to undermine the accord, which gave Dublin a consultative voice in a variety of matters, including cross-border security and court reform.

Mr. Haughey said he had constitutional reservations about the accord because, he said, it was wrong in principle to afford Britain sovereignty over "any part of this country."

Quick telephone surveys by newspapers after the 80-minute confrontation gave victory to Mr. FitzGerald. Then an opinion poll in the Irish Independent on Friday showed that the heavy support for Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fail party had slipped by 2 percentage points in the last week to 46 percent. Mr. FitzGerald's Fine Gael party gained 3 percentage points but still had only 25-percent support in the poll.

Next, with 16 percent, were the Progressive Democrats, the breakaway party set up by a Fianna Fail dissident, Desmond O'Malley. Mr. O'Malley could emerge next week as the man holding the balance of power.

## MOSCOW: Jailed Dissident's Family Calls Off Protests After Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

was charged with writing what the authorities described as anti-Soviet descriptions of the situation of Soviet Jews. He was given the maximum sentence for first offenders under a law forbidding "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," sev-

en years in prison followed by five years of exile.

His time in prison has been marked by frequent hunger strikes. As of Feb. 1, according to a prisoner recently released from Chistopol, Mr. Begun was put on a punishment regimen involving a food ration reduced to 900 calories a

day, and further restrictions on mail and visits.

**Appeal From U.S.**

The United States called Friday for the Soviet Union to prevent further violence against demonstrators in Moscow protesting the imprisonment of Mr. Begun. Reuters reported from Washington.

"We are deeply concerned about the violence against members of the Begun family and others who were demonstrating on behalf of Josef Begun and by the violence against journalists who were present," a State Department spokeswoman, Phyllis Oakley, said Friday.

## SEEMILES AHEAD

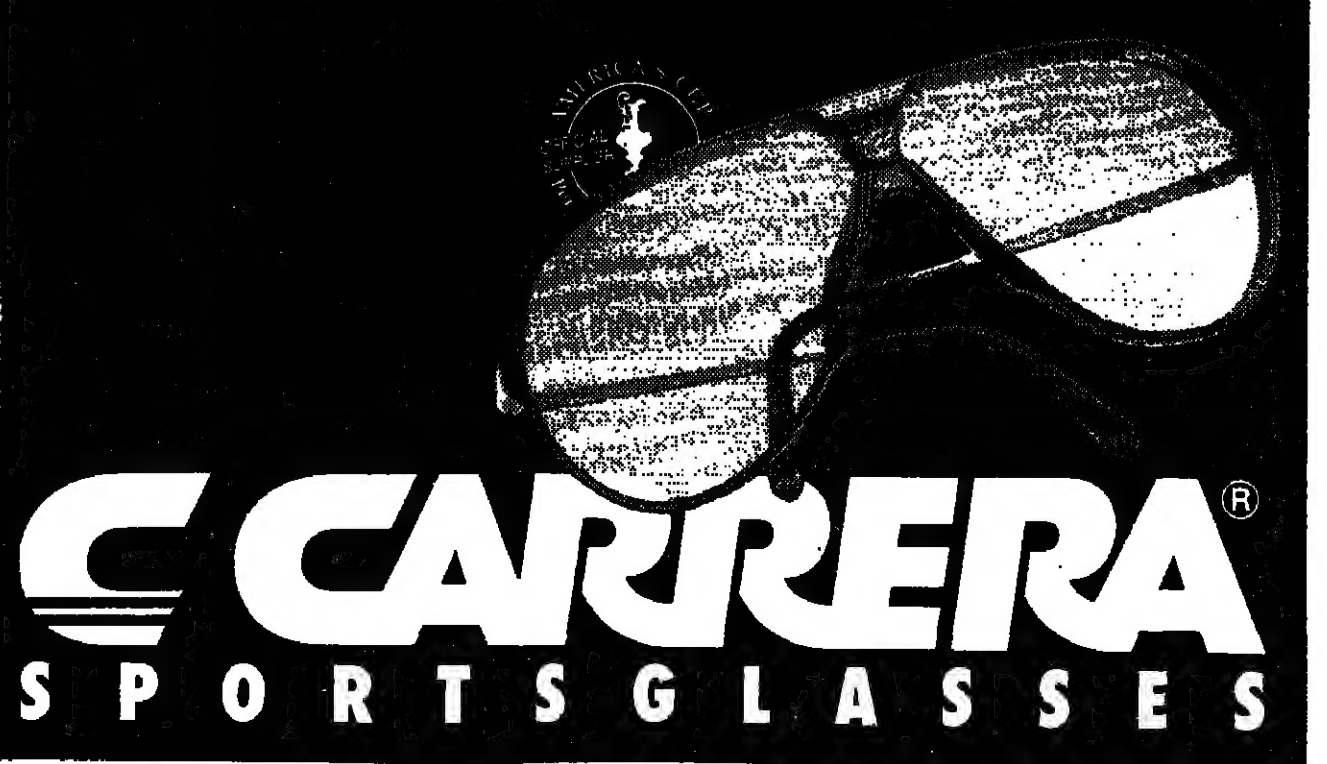
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Discreet Charm of Collecting

**International Herald Tribune**  
**MINNEAPOLIS**—There is a lot of talk about the huge prices paid for art by heavyweights of the museum world and the impact that these may have on market trends, but little is said about the medium-sized institutions.

Yet the multimillion-dollar Old Master picture—such as Rembrandt's portrait of a woman bought in London last December for \$7.26 million by the J. Paul Getty Museum—will hardly affect the prices offered for most of the

SOUREN MELIKIAN

works of art auctioned at Sotheby's, Christie's or the Salle Drouot. By contrast, the Florentine *pietra dura* casket acquired Nov. 26 for \$187,000 at Sotheby's New York, for the Minneapolis Institute of Art, is directly relevant to what goes on every day in auction houses.

It only because until recently few institutions would have thought of going after the decorative arts of 18th-century Italy.

The story of its purchase as told by Michael P. Conforti, chief curator of the Institute, illustrates a new style of museum collecting, as discreet as it is efficient when quick action is needed. The casket was first seen by Conforti last September. In addition to overseeing the acquisitions policy of the museum, Conforti also is curator of decorative arts and sculpture. On a visit to Sotheby's department of European works of art he noticed an ebony casket with elegant floral compositions in polychrome marble, lapis lazuli and agate set into slate. Ormolu legs and mounts enhanced the smooth mat surface of the slate ground.

Conforti spent three years in



Pietra dura panel on lid of Florentine casket.

Rome at the American Academy, working for his Harvard degree on late Baroque sculpture, may have been more receptive than others to the elegant piece. He was sure that the estimate, \$20,000 to \$25,000 was far too conservative; \$100,000 to \$140,000 seemed more likely, and the department did not have that money.

But there were trustees whose generosity could be counted upon. The chief curator sent a photo to Bruce Dayton, whose donations over the years had ranged from a magnificent Monet portrait to a late-19th-century Chinese silver tea service. Conforti explained by telephone that the object was splendid and that the museum had no Baroque *pietra dura*. But Dayton was unmoved; the polychrome photo failed to convey the monumentality and the dazzling colors. The price seemed utterly disproportionate.

Conforti's last hope was to get the trustee to see the piece itself—and in such a context that he too would feel that to get it one might have to bid high. He got Dayton to promise that he would go and see it when next in New York. The day before the sale, Conforti and Dayton had lunch together in New York. At one point, Dayton asked, "How much do you think the casket would be priced in a gallery?" Conforti, boldly retorted \$175,000 to \$225,000. Next morning at Sothe-

by's Dayton, bidding in person, got the casket. It now sits in the museum.

Conforti's persistence and Dayton's generosity have been further rewarded. Conforti has found evidence that the casket may have belonged to an 18th-century Prince Marc de Beauvais-Craon, as stated in Sotheby's catalogue without further detail. A Drouot catalogue of April 21, 1965, gives a brief description of a casket from the estate of a descendant of the prince that seems to match the Minneapolis casket. Conforti speculates that it could have been commissioned by Prince Marc, who became viceroy of Tuscany in the 1730s, or presented to him by the Medici family. In either case, it must have originated in the princely atelier in Florence.

Other important works of art have been acquired by Conforti in the same way—by awakening a passionate interest in donors. One of the more remarkable pieces, bought in September 1986 for \$85,000 from the Paris dealer Alain Moatti, is a French Renaissance charger from Limoges. The magnificent decoration in black, gray and white enamels is the work of the famous Pierre Raymond. Here, the donor was Atherton Bean, who loves the Renaissance, and paid half the amount, the rest coming from the museum.

Conforti is as much concerned with small decorative pieces of recent date as he is about rarities from the distant past. In September, as he was walking through the Chicago antiques fair, he routinely inquired of two dealers if they had any glass by Christopher Dresser, the English avant-garde designer. They produced a wall of photocopies. One showed a tall decanter

with globular body and long neck, so Modernist in appearance that one might find it hard to accept its date, 1892, were it not for the mark struck on the silver mounts. The price was \$7,500. Conforti virtually committed himself to buy it. The object was due to go to the Munich October fair, and once there it would have sold instantly. Back in Minneapolis, Conforti waited for a photograph and submitted the case to the Decorative Arts Council. This is a group of museum supporters, mostly elderly ladies, who organize a yearly antiques fair in Minneapolis and use its proceeds to purchase objects of art for the museum within their \$20,000 to \$25,000 budget. They loved it.

Once in a while, the Institute of Art also gets involved in a Getty-style venture. It has just bought one of the largest Roman marbles to have surfaced on the market since World War II. This is a first-century B.C. replica of the Doryphoros believed to have been originally conceived by the Greek sculptor Polykleitos in the fifth century B.C. The price: \$2.5 million. Its purchase illustrates the solidarity that prevails in the museum and among its friends when massive support is required. None of the museum donors is particularly interested in antiquities, and no Greek or Roman carving had been bought in recent years. The standing figure, however, was seen as an opportunity unlikely to arise again soon.

After a German court in Munich had ruled that claims made by the Italian government were unsubstantiated, the statue, owned by the dealer Elia Borowski, was exhibited in Israel during the summer of 1983. Conforti had been keeping track of it since 1981. Alan Shestack, who had just been appointed director of the Institute, went to Israel to see it and was impressed. After one institution to which the statue had been offered declined it, the Institute of Art at once expressed its desire to acquire it. It started lining up bank loans, and by November 1985, made a formal commitment, guaranteeing full payment over three years. Bruce Dayton gave \$500,000, Atherton Bean \$250,000, private contributions accounted for half the cost. The museum's purchase budget was virtually cleaned out for the next two years. But it has its more than life-size Roman figure of a man in the nude.

Why have just one statue of that kind? Because, Conforti insists, in agreement with Shestack, a scholar in Renaissance engravings, the Institute must be representative. It is the only museum for 600 miles



Doryphoros—1st century B.C. marble statue.

where the art of the past is to be seen. Minneapolis is the birthplace of some famous collectors—the late J. Paul Getty; Ian Woodner, the great New York collector of Old Master drawings; and Mary Burke, who built up a wonderful collection of Japanese art, now partly on view at Asia House in New York. They trained their eyes on the museum's collections. For the same reason Conforti exerts himself for museum colleagues in fields far removed from his own. He canvassed enthusiastically for works such as the beautiful ewer in cast pewter inlaid with brass sprays from Moghul India, bought in 1982, or the two Japanese 14th-

century temple guardians—both acquired by Robert Jacobsen, curator of Oriental art.

The high regard in which Conforti is clearly held by colleagues and trustees alike has been a crucial factor in allowing him to implement the museum's strategy. To celebrate the 1980-85 acquisitions, he prefaced a brochure titled "The Art of Collecting." It is indeed a collection built up through the support of a passionately involved community. Whether admirable, as some pieces are, or less admirable, as one or two may be, they wanted them and they got them. And that is the ultimate criterion if a museum is to be more than a cemetery.

## People-Watchers Of Beaubourg

By Charlotte Mosley

**PARIS**—The Centre National d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou, familiarly known as the Beaubourg, is celebrating its 10th anniversary; it has been an occasion both for self-congratulation and soul-searching.

When it comes to numbers, the center has been an undoubted success: 7.6 million visitors a year on average. This compares with 4.2 million for the Eiffel Tower and 3.2 million at the Louvre; the Museum of Modern Art in New York attracts a mere 1.3 million. Only Disneyland entices a greater number, with 10 million visitors a year.

Such statistics are balm to the French Ministry of Culture, and to the center, which swallows up 384 million francs (about \$63.5 million) a year in operating costs. François Léotard, the minister of culture and communications, has just allocated 45 million francs for an extension to the permanent modern art collection.

But despite the overwhelming quantitative success, questions are being asked about the Beaubourg's capacity to fulfill its original objectives. At its conception, in the heady days of the late 1960s and early '70s, the center was designed to be more than a museum of 20th-century art; it was to be a multidisciplinary, open and flexible "space," encompassing a permanent collection, temporary exhibitions, a library, a center for industrial creation and a research institute for contemporary music. Thus culture would be taken out of its traditional confines and made accessible to a new and wider public. To this end the controversial design by Richard Rogers and Renzo Piano was chosen.

Cracks soon began appearing in this utopian scheme and successive reorganizations have limited and defined the different areas of activity. In 1985 the floor that houses the permanent collection was transformed by Gae Aulenti, designer of the recently opened Orsay Museum.

The vast entrance hall resembles a railway station where noisy crowds are channeled off in different directions. Perhaps inadvertently the center has created an area of multidisciplinary, but outside its walls. In the square in front of the building you can listen to street musicians, have your portrait painted in charcoal and watch acrobats, fire-eaters, mimes and street theater.

"The Visitor and His Image," an entertaining exhibition at the center organized by the B.P.L., the library, goes some way towards answering whether the Beaubourg has succeeded in its ambition to bring culture to the people. The exhibition, which runs through March 16, provides an assessment of who goes to the Beaubourg and why.

The average Beaubourgeois is male (60%), 29 years old, with at least a baccalaureat (66.5 percent). He is French (61 percent) and lives in Paris (35 percent) and more likely than not is on his way to the library. The working class make up only 3.5 percent of visitors. What these figures suggest is that, by and large, the public of the Pompidou center is the same as that of the Louvre, i.e. a cultured minority.

For the potential visitor some useful statistics emerge from the show. The busiest day is Saturday, the busiest hour 4 P.M. and the busiest month April, followed closely by August.

Once inside, perhaps you can identify with one of the four behavioral categories isolated by the exhibition. If you have been attracted by the architecture and the view of Paris from the roof and never bothered with the library or collections then you are a "wanderer." If you are determined to see everything and miss nothing you are "omnipotential." Or maybe you go regularly for a specific purpose, usually the library, in which case you are a "scholar." Finally, you are an "eclectic" or "casual" amateur respectively if you visit the temporary shows or permanent collection.

These categorizations suggest that most visitors have a specific purpose in mind. Perhaps this is an argument for splitting up the center's activities. Dominique Bozo resigned last year as curator of the permanent collection over lack of space.

But despite every criticism, Beaubourg does work and has fulfilled many functions and needs among its huge public. The idea of synergy—the whole being greater than the sum of its parts—was fashionable when the Beaubourg was being planned. Perhaps the success of the Beaubourg can only be explained in terms of both synergy and the vast crowd-loving crowds. It is still one of Paris's most stimulating attractions.

Charlotte Mosley is a Paris-based journalist.

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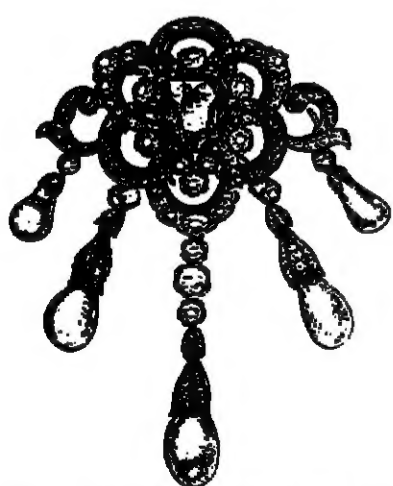
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# International Education

## China Caught In Dilemma Over Reforms

By Nina McPherson

**H**ONG KONG — Student protests that broke out in more than 10 major Chinese cities during the last two months were less spontaneous eruptions than they were the strange, inevitable fruit of China's ambitious program of educational reform that was set in motion more than two years ago.

Since 1985, the government has been applying to the academic sphere reforms that have transformed the Chinese economy by decentralizing administrative control and weakening the ideological grip of the Communist Party.

Under the reforms, administrators were given the freedom to offer a wider choice of courses instead of a rigid compulsory curriculum, to recruit talented students outside the state plan and to use examinations and scholarship programs to weed out the unqualified. These changes introduced a degree of competition, academic choice and elitism into the educational system that would have been considered heretical only a few years before.

The experiments also gave students in China's elite coastal universities — the institutions that led the demonstrations — a taste of educational freedom and upward mobility that raised expectations and fueled their discontent with the pace of reform in the rest of Chinese society.

It was no accident that the universities that led the student movement — the University of Science and Technology in Hefei, Jiaotong University in Shanghai and Qinghua University in Beijing — had pioneered such radical reforms as the phasing out of mandatory political education, the introduction of elective courses and the discussion of Western liberal thinkers like Freud, Dewey and Hume in their philosophy classes.

It was students from these elite universities who ultimately stepped forward to test the limits of intellectual freedom in China — a freedom that they had first tasted in the changes that were transforming their own institutions.

But today, as conservatives gain ground in a struggle to reassert the Communist Party's supremacy and its monopoly over decision-making, all of these reforms hang in the balance.

**T**he reforms were set in train by a 1985 document, "The Reform of China's Educational Structure." This report, which involved consultations with more than 10,000 academic experts, was drafted by a specially created super-ministry, the State Education Commission. It called for the massive expansion of educational opportunity at every level.

The document gave special priority to higher education — the only sector capable of producing the skilled manpower needed for China's economic modernization. Colleges and universities were called on to increase their output of graduates from 1.12 million to 10 million a year by the end of the century.

The philosophy behind the reforms aimed at bringing the rigidly specialized higher education system — which still operates according to a 50-year-old Soviet blueprint — closer to a Western model of general education.

Oversepecialization in the university curriculum, which limits students to courses specifically related to their major field, had resulted in widespread apathy and discontent. In some universities, absenteeism at mandatory lectures on the history of the Communist Party and Marxist theory ran as high as 70 percent.

The 1985 document encouraged administrators and teachers to experiment at the local level, but their willingness to do so depended on their ability to transcend ideological barriers set by the party. Until the recent demonstrations, they had achieved some measure of success.

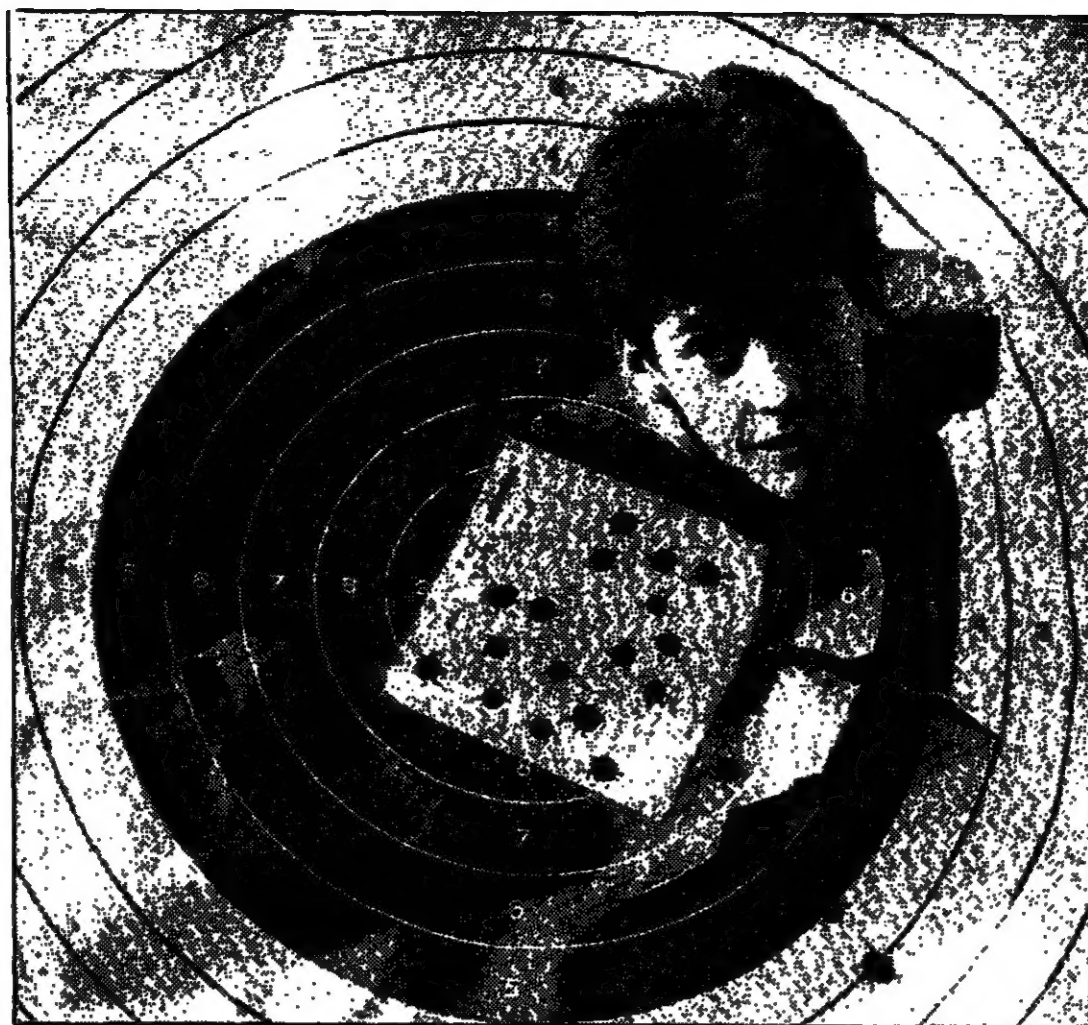
The recent unrest — and the Western liberal ideas that inspired it — has triggered a backlash by the party conservatives who have put those barriers firmly back in place. The atmosphere is now one of caution and self-censorship.

The party's fear that the educational reforms eroded their ability to control intellectuals was not without basis. In recent years, administrators and academics in China's elite universities had enjoyed unprecedented autonomy from the central government. But as the party reasserts its authority, this freedom is likely to be severely diminished.

The most striking feature of the 1985 resolution — now the most threatening to party bureaucrats — was the introduction of the presidential system. Under this system, top administrators at elite universities were elected by a committee of academics rather than appointed by the party. This change ran parallel to China's factory "manager responsibility system" in shifting power away from the party to the university president.

But the recent dismissal of the elected vice president of Hefei University of Science and Technology, Fang Lizhi, a noted physicist expelled from the party for his reformist views and

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## Protests Erupt Around World

In France, China, Mexico, South Korea and Spain, students have taken to the streets in recent months. Above, a student in Paris poked his head through a mock target on which a government reform proposal had been placed during December protests. At right, a policeman clashed with a student in Madrid last month during a march against university admissions policies. At bottom, students demonstrate in Shanghai.



## Changing System: A Risky Enterprise in France

By Julian Nundy

**P**ARIS — When hundreds of thousands of students took to the streets last December, they were reminding Prime Minister Jacques Chirac that French governments tamper with education at their peril.

The issues, a series of university reform measures, became obscured by the death of a 22-year-old student after he was beaten by police.

Before the student, Malik Ousseini, died, the government had already withdrawn some of the main points of the law that had offended the students, including an increase in fees and selection for university places.

After the tragedy, the government withdrew the law in its entirety and the junior minister in charge of higher education, Alain Devaquet, resigned.

The Devaquet law attempted to deal with a problem that

has preoccupied French governments for years: overcrowding in French universities and a staggeringly high number of students who drop out before they finish degree courses.

Former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, a member of the centrist Union for French Democracy and a once prominent economics professor, estimated that three out of five French students left university in their first year.

All French students with the baccalaureate high school leaving certificate have the automatic right to a university place.

The most promising students go to the *Grandes Ecoles*, elite establishments founded in the 18th century that have a rigorous selection process. Such schools provide France with many of its leading politicians, administrators, scientists and captains of industry.

For Mr. Barre, the Devaquet law would have introduced much-needed reform but had been badly explained and presented in a way that made the students "bribe."

The most famous student protests came in 1968, a year when the post-World War II "baby boom" filled universities to capacity all over Europe.

Then, it was conditions at a University of Paris campus at Nanterre west of the capital that triggered riots that eventually paralyzed the country in May of that year and precipitated the departure of President Charles de Gaulle a year later.

Before the protests were taken over by the more politically minded, students complained of appalling study conditions, such as having to sit on window ledges during classes because of inadequate lecture halls. The Nanterre campus was finally closed in the 1970s.

In succeeding years, under Presidents Georges Pompidou and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, any hint of education reform could be guaranteed to bring both university and high school

Continued on Page 10

## Kenya Fights For the Basics

Basic schooling remains elusive for millions of children in Kenya, where limited resources filter slowly to rural areas.



## Haiti Takes On Illiteracy

The Roman Catholic Church has begun a \$25-million campaign to teach three million Haitians, or half of the population, how to read and write in Creole.

## Britain's Tough Education Minister

Margaret Thatcher's tough minister of education, Kenneth Baker, is building a reputation as a troubleshooter.



## Adult Classes Booming in U.S.

Millions of Americans are going back to school, looking for a new dimension in their lives, and institutions of higher education are cashing in on the boom.

## Why Can't Johnny Add?

## U.S. School Reform Enters 'Second Wave'

Major studies show that American students rank among the lowest of any industrialized country.

By Edward B. Fiske

**N**EW YORK — When it comes to school reform, Americans tend to move in fits and starts. In the late 1950s, following the launching of Sputnik by the Soviet Union, Congress plunged into a major effort to improve the quality of public schools, especially the teaching of mathematics, science and foreign languages. The motivation then was a perceived military threat to the nation's security.

Now Americans are perceiving another threat — this one economic. Business leaders fear that schools are not turning out the skilled workers needed for a technologically oriented economy, while governors and other state-level political leaders fear that, in the absence of strong public schools, the economies of their states will stagnate.

"Maybe what we should do," suggested Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, "is get the Japanese to shoot a Toyota into orbit."

Even without such a visible symbol of the newest threat to its national well-being moving across the skies, the United States is again turning its attention to improving its schools.

In the last three to five years, legislatures and boards of education in virtually every state have enacted legislation designed to improve the performance of their students.

Forty-one states, for example, have increased the number of core academic courses that students must accrue in order to earn a high school diploma, while 24 have increased teacher salaries and 30 have imposed competency tests for new or current teachers. Others have adopted "merit pay" plans for

superior teachers or tightened the requirements for teacher training.

Under the "fits and starts" theory, it might be assumed that the school reform movement would be starting to lose its momentum. Instead, it seems to be entering what educators and others are calling its "second wave."

After several years of attention to the structural and financial side of primary and secondary schools, reformers are beginning to focus on new, and much more complicated, issues related to the teaching and learning process.

"We're discovering that improving schools is a lot more complicated than we first thought," said Frank Newman, president of the Education Commission of the States, which monitors education changes at the state level. "We have to figure out how to get students to go beyond rote learning and be more creative. We have to address questions like student and teacher motivation, which are a lot more subtle."

The reason for the concern was driven home last month when the latest international comparisons on mathematical performance were released at a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington. Data from three major studies showed that Americans ranked "among the lowest of any industrialized country."

Researchers attributed the relatively low performance of American students to a variety of factors, including repetitious curriculums that dwell too long on basic arithmetic at the expense of more demanding topics and prevailing cultural attitudes that view mathematics as a relatively simple subject that is far less important than reading.

One of the new reports came from the Second International Mathematics Study, the largest cross-cultural analysis ever conducted of mathematical achievement. The document, entitled "The Underachieving Curriculum: Assessing U.S. School Mathematics from an International Perspective," reported that American students simply do not take as much mathematics as their peers in other countries.

"In most countries, all advanced mathematics students take calculus," it stated. "In the U.S., only about one-fifth do."

Such statistics began to raise eyebrows in the early 1980s, and many states, such as Florida, began to look for ways to improve their schools. The reform movement really took off in April 1983 when the National Commission on Excellence in Education, appointed by former Secretary of Education Terrel H. Bell, issued a stinging report entitled "A Nation at Risk."

The report, which attracted widespread publicity, described a "rising tide of mediocrity" in the nation's schools. "If an unfriendly foreign power had attempted to impose on America the mediocre edu-

EDWARD B. FISKE is education editor of The New York Times.

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## Critics Sound Alarm As Student Debt Soars

**N**EW YORK — Ann VanCott and Mike Usman fell in love and got married two years ago when they were both first-year students at the New York Medical College in Valhalla, N.Y. They started off married life with \$66,000 in college and graduate student loans, a figure that will climb to \$234,000 when they get their M.D. degrees and to \$334,000 in 1992, when they finish their residencies and must begin paying off their debt.

By 2008, when the loans will have been retired, the husband-wife physician team will have put more than \$1 million of their collective income into debt service. "And this doesn't include malpractice insurance," Mr. Usman noted.

The red ink dripping from the VanCott-Usman family budget is a sign of how a new force — student debt — is reshaping the financial structure of American higher education and, many fear, having social consequences far beyond the college campus.

College graduates are now checking out the financial history of potential mates — "negative dowry" is the new term that describes what they are looking for — and debt-ridden students who in an earlier era would have enrolled in graduate or professional schools are heading immediately into the job market.

Many critics fear that debt burdens are discouraging students from heading into socially important but low-paying fields like teaching or social work, and that even those who go into the professions will search out the more lucrative areas of their calling. "We certainly won't be rural general practitioners," confessed Mr. Usman.

Rising debt levels are seen as a major factor in the declining presence of blacks and other minority group members on the nation's college campuses, and the inevitable problem of high default rates has



Ann Schuchman

seems strange. Universities in most European countries are heavily subsidized, resulting in readily affordable tuition. In many, students receive state stipends.

American universities receive public subsidies, directly in the case of public institutions, indirectly through tax exemptions and deductions in the case of private ones, but students and their families are expected to shoulder a substantial share of the burden. The cost of a year at a public university is now \$5,000 to \$10,000. The tab at a prestigious private school like Harvard approaches \$20,000.

Students have traditionally paid for their education through a variety of means, beginning with current income, family savings, summer jobs and student jobs. For those still facing a gap, financial

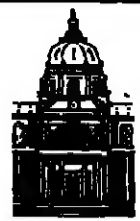
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Many Left Out of System

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## Kenya Struggles to Provide the Basics

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald

**LESIRIKAN, Kenya** — For Geoffrey Lesirikan, 19, life has taken a turn for the better. Last year, due to the donation of a wheelchair, he was able to "commute" between his mud-brick home and the village school. And this year, he is a candidate for a place in a secondary school because of his good exam results.

Geoffrey considers himself fortunate, for educational and medical services, considered the right of every child in Western countries, remain elusive for many children in black Africa, where per capita gross domestic product is static and the social infrastructure is stretched to the limit.

In Kenya, as with countries elsewhere on the continent, national resources filter slowly to the rural areas.

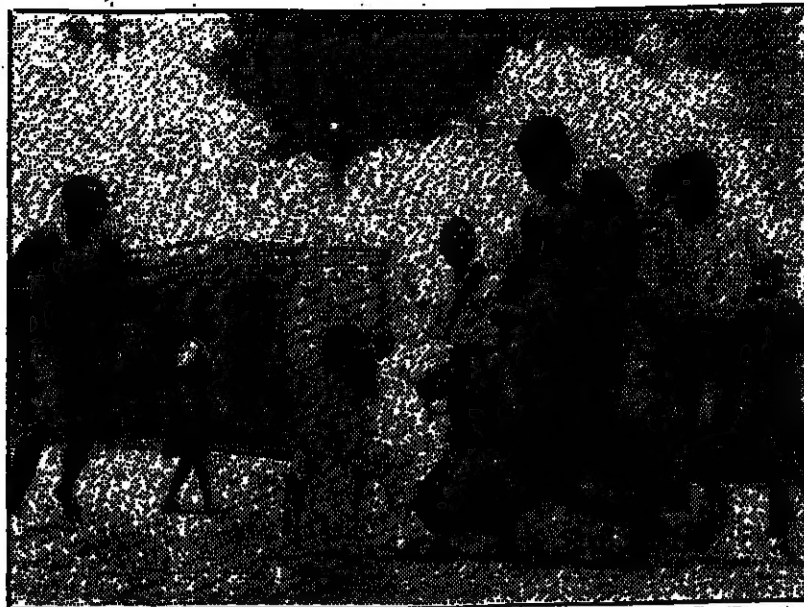
Here in the tiny village of Lesirikan, a dirt street bordered by six dwellings, there appears to be an unbridgeable chasm separating its inhabitants from the rest of the world. There is no electricity, no telephone, no motorized transport and very little water.

By tradition, the Samburu people who live here are nomads who range the arid plains tending their cattle, camels and goats. Many have settled more or less permanently, bending to the dictates of a faceless bureaucracy in the distant capital of Nairobi, about 200 miles (320 kilometers) to the south. Yet in other directions, the cutting edge of change has been blunted by government apathy and lack of funds.

The people's needs are basic but mostly unmet. Richard Langat, headmaster of the primary school, asks for textbooks — one copy for the teacher will do, he says modestly — and old newspapers, no matter how dated.

Last year, the community held a *harambee* (Swahili for "let's pull together") to raise money for a new wooden schoolhouse on a hillside next to the church. Like many small communities, Lesirikan must resort to its own limited resources to raise its standard of living.

The village school stands below a dry



Schoolboys playing a game of soccer during a break from class.

watercourse and is flooded once a year when the rains fall. The compound consists of a handful of one-room buildings made from rough-hewn poles. The students' wobbly benches and tables stand on a dirt floor. Pencils, pens and paper are treasured since they are hard to come by.

During his eight years of primary education, Geoffrey lived at the school and returned home once a year. He made the 15-mile journey by crawling on his hands and knees. His legs were wasted by a childhood bout of polio, for there was no immunization service at the time.

Lesirikan's problems are mirrored in both rural and urban areas throughout Kenya, and the authorities have acknowledged a critical gap between expectation and reality but have not put forward any solutions. This year's education allotment of \$375 million will be pruned by 6 percent next year.

Prospects for Kenya's 4.5 million primary school children are bleak. Competition to place youngsters in the country's 10,000 primary schools is fierce, particularly in the overcrowded cities.

Last year, for instance, 11,000 Nairobi children, ready to begin their schooling, were left out of the educational system simply because there was no place to put them. The number of Nairobi children refused permission to start school will climb to 44,000 by 1990.

As a result, in January, when the school year begins, anxious parents camp overnight outside school gates just to acquire an application form, since government policy is to admit children on a first-come, first-served basis.

For primary school graduates who want to continue their education, finding a place in secondary school is also difficult. Last

year less than a third of the 160,000 pupils who passed their entrance exams to secondary schools found a place in a state school.

In Nairobi, which has the greatest concentration of schools, only one of every four children will find a place. The rest will either attend inadequately equipped self-help schools or simply end their schooling, while those parents who can afford to will send their children to one of the country's few private schools.

University competition is equally fierce. The University of Nairobi only admits 2,000 new students each year although two fledgling universities will be able to soak up more secondary school graduates once they get fully under way.

Since independence nearly a quarter of a century ago, Kenya has prided itself on its universal and free primary education. Now all this is changing drastically.

This year, for the first time, parents in Nairobi will have to pay a \$1.50 levy for each school term that their child attends. There are three terms in a school year. Coupled with bills for books, uniforms and the ever-present "building fund," this puts the privilege of education well beyond the reach of the growing number of urban poor.

Much of the problem stems from the country's 4.1 percent annual population growth rate, the fastest in the world. The traditional birthright of land tenure for every adult male can no longer be fulfilled, resulting in an urban drift of over 7 percent a year. Nairobi's population is growing by 11 percent.

More than 300,000 school-leavers come into the job market annually, many of them 13-year-old primary school graduates. Last year, however, only 18,000 new jobs were created, the majority in the manufacturing sector. Demands for employment will accelerate in the future rather than abate since nearly half of Kenya's population of 20 million is under 15. In 15 years' time, only 12 percent of the labor force will be formally employed, over half of them in the bloated civil service.

MARY ANNE FITZGERALD is a journalist based in Nairobi.

## A Social Experiment

## Brazil Building 'Prefab' Schools for Poor

By Mac Margolis

**RIO DE JANEIRO** — A little over a year ago, two Brazilian educators dispatched a government team to visit 600 elementary schools all over the country. The researchers came back to Brasília dumbfounded.

They told of school buildings with rotten floorboards and fissured foundations and classrooms that flooded when it rained. The schools fortunate enough to have bathroom sinks and toilets were plagued by plugged-up drains and faucets frozen with rust.

The 2,000 pupils in one grade school in Paraná state, in Brazil's affluent southern farm belt, barely escaped tragedy one evening after class when the rickety three-story structure collapsed.

The government educators found that nearly a third of the schools needed major repairs. Half had no electricity, and more than a quarter had no running water. Only one in four had desks for teachers, and one in 20 lacked seating for students.

Not only the buildings were ailing. It measured by almost any

test of public education standards, most Brazilian public schools would flunk with flying colors.

"Seventy percent of Brazil's schoolchildren spend three years trying to get past the first grade," said Darcy Ribeiro, head of the public education system in Rio de Janeiro. "We have one of the worst school systems in Latin America, worse even than Paraguay," he added, referring to Brazil's tiny neighbor where social needs have been neglected for decades under a military dictatorship.

In an effort to improve the situation in Rio de Janeiro state, Governor Leonel Brizola of the Democratic Workers Party began a crash educational experiment several years ago. The so-called special education program aimed to build schools and community centers in needy neighborhoods, using an innovative prefabricated construction technique, and to change the way in which children learn.

In a country that has just raised funding for education to 13 percent of the national budget, Mr. Brizola devoted fully 30 percent of Rio de Janeiro's state budget

to public schools. He built dozens of nursery schools, kindergartens and elementary schools with the help of a state-run factory that can produce two complete schools, made of reinforced concrete and equipped for 50 students, in a day.

The centerpiece of the program are the Centers for Integrated Public Education, or CIEPs. The people call them *brizolotas* after their founder.

Mr. Brizola commissioned a master architect, Oscar Niemeyer, who built the capital of Brasília, to project a model of an "integrated" school building that could accommodate up to a thousand students in several sessions a day.

In addition to classrooms, each prefabricated building houses a library, sports center, toilets, shower room and cafeteria. Students attend classes from early morning until late afternoon.

The Brizola government gave priority to low-income areas, building schools in the raggedy blue-collar neighborhoods that ring the city and near the *favelas*, or shantytowns, that crown Rio's mountain peaks.

Unlike the typical fading school edifices, the CIEPs are bright structures with spacious classrooms and ample windows. Each CIEP costs about \$600,000, or about 25 percent less than a traditional building of the same size. The schools also give the children some things they may never get at home: three balanced meals, a daily bath and medical attention. Upon entering the schools, many pupils must be treated for lice and some cases of skin disease.

Mr. Brizola said the program is a key part of his "dark socialism" proposal for an egalitarian social system to redistribute wealth and benefits to the majority of poor, mostly black and dark-skinned Brazilians.

"I call our program an archaic revolution," said Mr. Ribeiro, an anthropologist and a former education minister, "because we are struggling to create here an education system that other countries achieved a long time ago."

Elected in 1982, Mr. Brizola inherited a school system long lavished with bold rhetoric and what Mr. Ribeiro called "dishonest" stopgap remedies.

As the population grew, the response in Brasília was not to build more schools but to jam the extra students into diminished time slots — three sessions daily of only three hours each.

"There were sometimes 60 children to a classroom, all competing for the attention of a single teacher," said Teresa Graupner, an aide to Mr. Ribeiro.

In the last 50 years, in fact, successive governments have

made education for the masses a loud priority. The constitution, which was drafted in 1946, made public education both a right and an obligation. Later, the military government inaugurated a national literacy program that was to wipe out illiteracy in a decade.

However, despite the \$300 million spent on the program, illiteracy remains high. Twenty-seven percent of those over 5 years of age, that is 20 million Brazilians, still cannot read or write. That is a million more illiterates than in 1970 when the program began. Seven million school-aged children do not go to school. About half fail their first year, and only 13 percent get through elementary school.

Last year, the government of President José Sarney inaugurated a new literacy program.

The policies of Mr. Brizola, a flamboyant and testy politician, have not gone unopposed. His *brizolotas* were at first sighted as fancy pork-barrel politics, or flattery flattered by the country's major media.

Critics charged that Mr. Brizola, who has long held ambitions to become president, planted his schools all too visibly along major highways to collect votes from the poor. He was charged with nepotism because the firm that carried out the design and manufacture of the schools was headed by his son, João Otávio, an architect.

Finally, Mr. Brizola and Mr. Ribeiro were upbraided for falling far short of their vow to open 500 CIEPs before their term of office ends on March 15. Only 189 are now functioning.

Mr. Ribeiro said, however, that if construction contracts were honored, 300 schools would be completed and furnished by March 15 and the remaining 200 would be mostly finished.

But few attacked the education program outright. Although it is far too early to pass judgment, statistics for the first full academic year show that 85 percent of the CIEP students in the first four grades passed — at least 35 percent higher than in the school system as a whole.

Although Mr. Ribeiro lost his bid to succeed Mr. Brizola as governor in the state election last November, his opponent, Wellington Moreira Franco, of the centrist Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, found the schools so popular that he was pressed into a campaign promise to complete the remaining CIEPs.

MAC MARGOLIS is a correspondent for Newsweek based in Rio de Janeiro. He contributes regularly to The Times and The Christian Science Monitor.

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## Tackling Illiteracy in Two Countries

## India Sets Up Informal Schools

By Nilova Roy

**N**EW DELHI — A project that could eliminate illiteracy for hundreds of millions of Indians is under way in villages on the outskirts of Pabal, a remote town in the western state of Maharashtra.

Conducted by the Institute of Education in Poona and the Bhabha Center for Science Education, a research center funded by an industrial group in Bombay, the project involves rural and suburban families. The classes, limited to 20 students at a time, are conducted from 6:30 to 9:30 every evening by teachers trained by the institute.

The instructor, often a member of the community, sits in a circle with the group and teaches by means of songs, folk tales and conversations to which the students can relate personally. The instructor might use the village pond, for example, to teach about physics, hygiene, population control and arithmetic.

The classes are held in a central location, often the temple courtyard or under a banyan tree or in an unused shed.

The primary course, equivalent to fourth-grade standards, is taught over two years and entails about 1,200 hours of instruction. The attendance rate in what the government calls "nonformal centers," like the one in Pabal, has been over 80 percent, compared with 30 percent to 40 percent attendance rates in primary schools in rural India.

In addition, the dropout rate is 10 percent or less, while formal schools in the district have recorded a dropout rate of more than 50 percent before children reached fifth grade. A recent survey by the government showed that 75 percent of pupils drop out of schools by the eighth grade. More than 70 percent of In-

dia's population lives in rural areas, and it is here that the thrust of the government's new policy on education has been directed.

That policy, adopted by the government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi late last year, sets 1990 as the target date for assuring a basic educational standard for all children up to 14 years of age.

P.L. Malhotra, director of the National Council for Educational Research and Training, who helped formulate the policy and is deeply involved in its implementation, said: "Equity with excellence is the main thrust of the new policy, not equity versus excellence. First, like a pyramid, we are concentrating on the base, getting a sound education for everyone. Opportunities for higher studies exist for those who want it, but we would like those genuinely interested in academics."

He added: "Thus far the attitude toward education has been just to get people literate, but now the thrust is on developing an all-round education, teaching a person the need to plan his family size, the need for cleanliness and so on. Now there is great possibility for a quantum jump in the sphere of education."

"We are concentrating on the primary stage, because that is where the country's future lies," said Jaya Pillai, an educator. "It is vital that a child should learn concepts and inquisitiveness and the need to be self-reliant and appreciate the small family norm, nature around him and so on."

Currently, about 450 million people or nearly 60 percent of the population is illiterate. World Bank reports estimate that India will surpass China in having the highest rate of illiteracy in the world by the turn of the century. Education in India is funded by the states and the federal government, which supplies most of the funds. About 6 percent of the gross national product is spent on



Sophia Florn

education, twice the sum allocated before India's current five-year economic plan went into effect in March 1986 and second only to defense expenditure.

In government-run schools, which comprise about 92 percent of the total, studies are free for girls, while boys pay nominal amounts for tuition and books.

About 40 percent of primary schools have no basic facilities such as buildings, teachers or teaching aids. Classes are held in huts or under a tree. Local government officers or committees are responsible for appointing teachers and keeping the schools running, though sometimes it is left to the teachers to round up students for classes, to obtain books from the nearest town and keep abreast of the curriculum.

Last year Operation Blackboard was launched to provide a minimum of two teachers, a blackboard, and some basic teaching aids to every primary school in every district. This will cost about 20 billion rupees (about \$1.75 billion) with about 61 billion rupees set aside for education this year. About 60 percent of 155 million children aged 14 and under stand to benefit from this project.

The remaining 40 percent, or about 62 million children, and millions of adults can attend one of the 163,000 government-run centers like those at Pabal or the several thousand more centers run by private trusts and approved by the government.

In addition, last year a training project was initiated with 500,000 teachers. It cost the government about \$9 million. This year 750,000 more teachers will be recruited. After all the 3.5 million primary school teachers have taken the training course, more will be recruited.

NILOVA ROY is a journalist based in New Delhi.

## Learning the 2 Rs in Haitian Creole

By Mark Kurlansky

**D**ESARMES, Haiti — This small village in the valley of Haiti's most important river, the Artibonite, was named by ignorance. The original French name was *Des Arbre*, two trees, that marked the spot of a revolutionary battle.

Few people here, however, can read or write their native Creole, let alone French and so the pronunciation has degenerated over the centuries until the battle site eventually sounded like the French word for disarm. And there are still few villagers here who can write that.

Estimates of illiteracy in Haiti range from 75 percent to 85 percent of the population. And the government has never tackled the problem. Now, however, the Roman Catholic Church has decided to do so on its own. It will spend \$25 million over the next five years to teach reading and writing to three million Haitians, half of the country's population.

"If people are going to have to vote to be a democracy, we are going to have to teach them to read," said the Reverend Frantz Grandot, the priest who directs the program, Mission Alpha. This year Haiti will try to hold its first democratic elections in 30 years.

The problem of massive illiteracy, where people cannot even sign their name, was illustrated in the first of a series of elections to choose a constitutional assembly last October. Voting was done by written ballot and frequent cases were found of illiterate peasants voting with a ballot that had been filled out and handed to them by a stranger, often the representative of a candidate.

Marie Solange Bedotte in her first week of literacy instruction at an Alpha center in Desarmes said that she planned to vote this year. But when told that she would have to write the candidate's name on the ballot, she said, "I am not sure I will be able to do that."

The church, however, thinks she will be ready in time for the municipal elections in July. The literacy program is held two hours daily, five days a week for six months. Each center has a maximum of 20 students. Desarmes currently has 14 students, ranging in age from 19 to 45.

There are 5,000 centers throughout the country each run by a volunteer, unpaid instructor who is trained by the church. Father Grandot hopes eventually to have 150,000 instructors.

The church program began in December 1985 when President Jean-Claude Duvalier was still in power. He was overthrown on Feb. 7, 1986. Father Grandot said the former re-

gime was "opposed to literacy." Mr. Duvalier's private voluntary militia, popularly known as the Tonton Macoutes, which had a reputation for brutality, tried to scare people away from the Alpha centers.

From December 1985 until July 1986, 5,000 Haitians went to the centers, and the church contends that 60 percent of them can now read and write.

Father Grandot said of the current transi-

tion with two sounds. He wrote on the blackboard *lamé*, the Creole word meaning army. "Do you know what this says?" he asked. The students looked blankly toward the blackboard. "You know," he coaxed, "the people with the sticks that hit you on the head."

"Lamé," everyone shouted.

"That's right," said Mr. Philistine, pointing to the word syllable by syllable. "La-May. You know them. Now you can write their name."

He works from a book developed by the church to teach literacy in Creole. The book encourages political discussion. The chapter titles include vote, participate, uproot, organize, community and liberty. The book has now been accepted as a national textbook.

The Alpha centers are always in Creole, the first language of all Haitians. This is in itself an innovation because all other Haitian schools are in French. In rural areas, the teachers simply memorize the lesson since they are often incapable themselves of conversing in French. Most newspapers are in French and government announcements are generally in French even though the ruling class has Creole as its first language.

In addition, the Alpha program is free. One of the major causes of illiteracy in Haiti is the cost of schooling. Although rural schools cost as little as three dollars a year, this is more than many Haitians can afford for their large families. The church estimates that the average Artibonite farmer earns a dollar and two meals for a day's work.

Once the basic program is in full operation, Father Grandot plans a "post-literacy phase" in French, Spanish or English. He considers continuing education vital. "If you don't, they will return to illiteracy." But he admits that qualified teachers for this would be far more difficult to find and the budget would have to go far over the designated \$25 million.

However, even if only the basic literacy drive succeeds, it would create a far higher literacy rate than Haiti has ever known, and this in itself could be a revolution.

Students in Desarmes were asked what they would do with their new skill. Lucien Latort, 45, who at last can now slowly write her name, said that she had noticed that merchants had been quoting her false prices and she now does not let them get away with it.

And Jean Max, 19, said that after he can read, "When they arrest me, I will be able to read the charges."

MARK KURLANSKY is a journalist based in Miami.

If people are going to have to vote to be a democracy, we are going to have to teach them to read.

tional government under the leadership of Lieutenant General Henri Namphy: "They are not hostile to literacy but they are not exactly in agreement with it either. The state has recently established its own small-scale literacy program with a budget of about \$600,000 which has not yet begun functioning. The literacy program of the last regime, although always budgeted, never did function."

"The state doesn't help us," said Father Grandot. "On the contrary we help them."

The Catholic Church in Haiti is highly politicized and is credited with having played an important role in the overthrow of Mr. Duvalier. The church emphasizes the importance of political activism in daily life, and Mission Alpha is a highly politicized lesson in the two Rs.

The teacher in Desarmes, Fritz Philistine, who like most people in the Artibonite earns his living from growing rice, stood by a blackboard fastened to an almond tree. The students in straw hats and bright kerchiefs sat in a semicircle around him in the shade of tall palm trees.

Mr. Philistine wanted to work on a word



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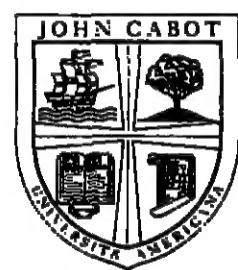
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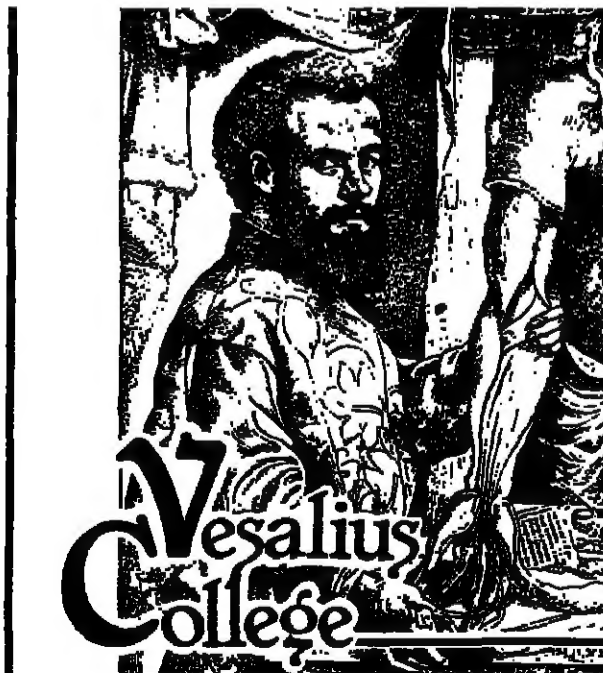
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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14-15, 1987

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Dow Average Rises  
17.57 Points. Page 14.

Page 13

ECONOMIC SCENE

G-5 or Not G-5? Right Now,  
That Is Not the Question

By LEONARD SILK

NEW YORK — The United States is still going round and round in a clumsy waltz with its partners in Japan, West Germany, France and Britain over when to hold the next Group of Five meeting. At the start of the week, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said that no special G-5 meeting had been scheduled, alarming the foreign-exchange markets.

As of Thursday, a Treasury spokesman said, there was still no meeting scheduled because it was so hard to get everybody together.

Japan's finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, had to present legislation to the parliament; West Germany's finance minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, had to help Chancellor Helmut Kohl negotiate a new coalition government.

Mr. Baker had to go before the Senate Finance Committee next week to testify on "competitiveness" legislation.

While acceptance of these explanations for the delay is not quite in a class with belief in the tooth fairy, the main obstacle to a meeting has been a lack of substantive agreement. Mr. Baker himself has said a meeting should be held only if it could be expected to be "successful."

But is a successful deal negotiable at this point? Mr. Baker has not made public just what he is trying to negotiate.

From earlier discussions with Mr. Baker, it appears that he seeks a system of "reference ranges" among the major currencies — upper and lower limits within which their exchange rates would fluctuate.

If the dollar fell to its lower limit, would this imply intervention, and by whom? Would there be clear rules and who would enforce them? What if enormous currency flows in the markets threatened to overwhelm government intervention? Would there then be multilateral decisions on currency devaluations or appreciations? Would the new system prevent crises or breed them? Would it involve agreements on underlying monetary or fiscal policy?

AT A SYMPOSIUM at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Richard M. Nixon, said that no "acceptable, implementable basis for agreement" on target or reference zones had been found, despite years of discussion.

He warned that "the persistent search for agreement where the basis for agreement is elusive may irritate relations among nations that should be friends or, at least, allies."

Relations between the United States and its allies have indeed been irritated. The Americans feel that the Europeans and the Japanese have pursued their own trade advantages, thrusting the burden of promoting world economic expansion on the United States, while the others feel that the United States, by its fiscal irresponsibility, has created its own trade and economic troubles. Nobody trusts anybody else.

The Europeans feel they have been burned too often, and the United States thinks it has suffered at the hands of Japan and West Germany too often. These strains in the alliance lie at the heart of the troubled international monetary system.

Mr. Baker has been trying to provide the leadership required to strengthen the economic alliance and the world economy, but it is doubtful that he can succeed without greater support from President Ronald Reagan. This will be essential to gain the cooperation of other national leaders and electorates.

But Mr. Reagan, ensnared in the Iran affair, has scarcely taken a hand in the currency crisis. Unless he does, the agreement Mr. Baker seeks may be beyond reach.

Pennzoil  
Shares  
Soar 14%

Ruling Deflates  
Texaco Stock

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Pennzoil Co.'s stock soared 14 percent Friday and Texaco Inc.'s stock plunged 5 percent as Wall Street reacted to a Texas appeals court decision Thursday in Pennzoil's favor.

Texas' grim-faced chairman, meanwhile, said that the company would seek a rehearing on the appellate decision, which upheld a ruling that Texas illegally interfered with Pennzoil's planned takeover of Getty Oil Co. in 1984.

"We will go forward in order to have this erroneous matter corrected," Alfred C. Deane Jr. said Friday. He added that Texaco was "prepared to seek a just and economic settlement of this matter" with Pennzoil.

Thursday's ruling was the second time a Texas court had upheld the original verdict, which awarded Pennzoil \$10.53 billion in compensation, the largest amount ever in the United States. The decision Thursday reduced the punitive damages part of the award from \$3 billion to \$1 billion, but interest charges calculated since November 1985 mean that the award now amounts to about \$10.2 billion.

That huge amount — equal to about three-quarters of Texaco's total equity — plus interest charges of \$2.7 million a day, were largely responsible for Wall Street's reaction Friday.

Pennzoil shares gained \$10.125 in very heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange, to \$81.625, while Texaco shares dipped \$3.125 to \$35.325.

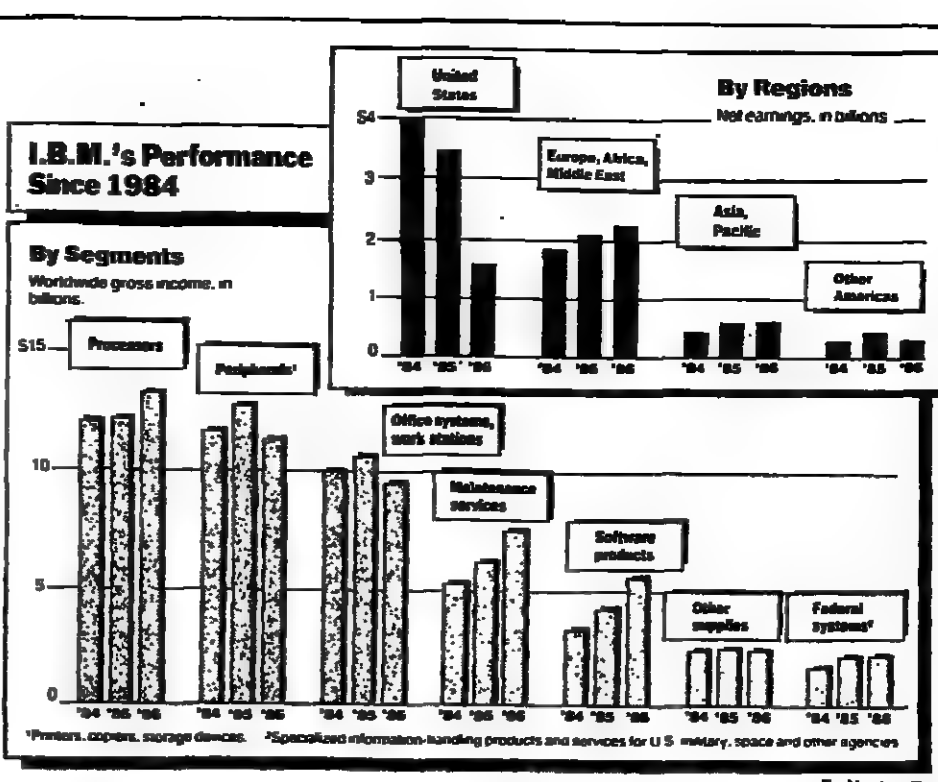
Texaco struck an agreement to acquire Getty Oil in January 1984, two days after Getty and Pennzoil had announced an agreement in principle to merge. Pennzoil sued a month later.

Texaco lawyers argued there was no evidence that the company knew of any contract between Pennzoil and Getty. Pennzoil insisted that the two had an agreement and that Texaco was aware of it. In its appeal, Texaco contended that the Texas lower court misapplied New York contract law and left the jury little choice but to rule in Pennzoil's favor.

Pennzoil is based in Houston, Texaco in White Plains, N.Y.

The appeals panel, in unanimously supporting the lower court.

See TEXACO, Page 15



IBM Reveals Its Soft Underbelly  
Report Cites Personal Computers, Peripherals in U.S.

By Calvin Sims

NEW YORK — When International Business Machines Corp. recently reported its largest decline in quarterly earnings since it began selling computers, Wall Street and the computer world were eager to find out what went wrong and to figure out where the company's marketing and research muscle was likely to be directed in coming months.

This week, IBM made public figures that spotlight its weakest-performing sectors: the areas where the company must make the most improvement.

The figures, which came in an advance version of IBM's 1986 annual report, show large declines in domestic sales and rentals of computers, peripherals, office systems and workstations.

U.S. sales and rentals of personal computers, typewriters and other office equipment were the most disappointing. Revenues for that segment were down

24.1 percent, to \$4.66 billion, in 1986, from \$6.15 billion in 1985.

In the area of peripheral equipment, such as printers, U.S. revenues dropped 23.8 percent, to \$5.57 billion, from \$7.31 billion in 1985.

At the same time, the sales and rentals of processors — mainframe, midrange and super-mini-computers — declined 5 percent in 1986, to \$5.50 billion, from \$5.79 billion in the previous year.

Although mainframe computers showed significant growth, the company said, revenues declined for the other computer sectors. Analysts said the declines occurred for the Model 36, 38 and 4300 systems.

"From this preliminary report, it is clear that IBM needs a turn around in the middle section — personal computers and peripheral areas — because they were the worst of all," said Michael J. Gernan, an analyst with E.F. Hutton.

The declines in revenues from such key sectors were behind the disappointing profits IBM re-

ported on Jan. 20, including a 26.9 percent drop in 1986 earnings.

Although domestic revenues were generally lower, revenues from international operations increased, and the company managed to post a gain in revenues of 2.4 percent, to \$51.25 billion.

Sales for Europe, the Middle East and Africa increased 21.9 percent, to \$17.8 billion from \$14.6 billion. Net earnings in that region, however, gained only 8.1 percent, to \$2.27 billion, from \$2.10 billion. Analysts said the disparity between sales and earnings reflected IBM's extreme price-cutting in Europe.

Total sales and rentals in the United States dropped 11.2 percent, to \$28.42 billion from \$32.0 billion, while domestic earnings plunged 53.6 percent, to \$1.60 billion from \$3.45 billion in 1985.

To achieve a turnaround in midrange computers, analysts said, IBM will have to provide computer systems that perform faster and connect more readily

See IBM, Page 17

Producer Prices,  
Factory Output  
Climb in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy showed signs of reinvigoration as the government reported Friday that wholesale prices rose a sharp 0.6 percent in January compared with December while industrial production increased for the fourth consecutive month.

The Labor Department said that the gain in wholesale prices, the steepest since November 1985, was the result of soaring energy costs. The price of gasoline, for example, climbed 18 percent, the sharpest increase since record-keeping began in 1947. Producer prices slipped 0.1 percent in December.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Board said that production at U.S. factories, mines and utilities rose a solid 0.4 percent in January compared with December, when they rose 0.3 percent. The December gain had originally been reported as 0.5 percent.

Economists expect that the combination of rising energy costs, higher import prices and improved economic performance — as perhaps signaled by the industrial output figure — will rekindle inflation. Inflation was just 1.1 percent last year, a 25-year low, largely because of slumping oil prices and the high value of the dollar, which made imports inexpensive. The dollar has weakened considerably since then.

Energy prices rose last month more steeply than they have since 1979, when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries imposed its last boycott. Besides the rise in gasoline prices, costs of home heating oil increased 15.7 percent and natural gas prices advanced 4.2 percent.

Economists suggested the increases would have been even steeper had it not been for an unusually mild winter.

Friday's report reflected the end of a yearlong fight among OPEC nations over oil prices. OPEC's pricing policies collapsed early last year, and prices fell from \$28 a barrel in late 1985 to as low as \$8 a

barrel in July, causing inflation rates to fall among most industrialized nations. Since December, when OPEC agreed on a new set of quotas, prices have rebounded to around \$18, retriggering inflation worldwide.

Food prices fell 1.8 percent last month, the second consecutive decline.

The Federal Reserve said that the January rise in industrial output stemmed from moderate gains in most sectors of the economy. Manufacturing output rose 0.6 percent after a 0.5 percent drop in December, mining output rose 0.3 percent after a 1.3 percent drop in December, and production by utilities fell 0.1 percent after remaining unchanged in December.

In a separate report, the Commerce Department said Friday that business sales shot up 2.9 percent in December, aided by booming car sales, while business inventories fell 0.5 percent, the largest decline in more than three years.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

Bonn Pledges  
To Maintain  
Airbus Subsidies

The Associated Press

BONN — West Germany will continue subsidizing the European aircraft consortium Airbus Industrie, Economics Minister Martin Bangemann said Friday.

The development of the new generation of Airbus passenger planes, the A-330 and A-340, will require 2.9 billion Deutsche marks (about \$1.6 billion) in subsidies but will help maintain 10,000 jobs, he said.

U.S. officials have complained about the \$3 billion in total aid that the major Airbus partners have requested from West Germany, France and Britain. They contend the subsidies will unfairly help Airbus compete with Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp., the U.S. aircraft manufacturer.

Mr. Bangemann's comments follow sharp criticism of the U.S. position Thursday by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France and a pledge of financial support Sunday by Britain's trade minister for aerospace.

Interest Rates

Cross Rates	U.S.	U.K.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Switzerland	Spain	Belgium	Netherlands	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	Sweden	Denmark	Portugal	Greece	Other
American	3.87	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
London	1.12	3.87	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Frankfurt	1.12	1.12	3.87	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Paris	1.12	1.12	1.12	3.87	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Italy	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	3.87	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Japan	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	3.87	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Switzerland	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	3.87	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Spain	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	3.87	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Belgium	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	3.87	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Netherlands	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	3.87	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Australia	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	3.87	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
New Zealand	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	3.87	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
South Africa	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	3.87	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Sweden	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	3.87	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Denmark	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	3.87	1.12	1.12	1.12
Portugal	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	3.87	1.12	1.12
Greece	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	3.87	1.12
Other	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	3.87

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, Credit Lyonnais.

Interest Rates

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3 month	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
6 month	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
1 year	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, Credit Lyonnais.

Interest Rates

Key Money Rates	U.S.	U.K.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Switzerland	Spain	Belgium	Netherlands	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	Sweden	Denmark	Portugal	Greece	Other
1 month	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3 month	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
6 month	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
1 year	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, Credit Lyonnais.

Interest Rates

Asian Dollar Deposits	U.S.	U.K.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Switzerland	Spain	Belgium	Netherlands	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	Sweden	Denmark	Portugal	Greece	Other
1 month	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3 month	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
6 month	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
1 year	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, Credit Lyonnais.

Japanese Urged  
By MITI to Buy  
More U.S. Chips

Reuters

TOKYO — Officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry urged executives from six major Japanese microchip companies on Friday to avoid dumping their products and to buy more U.S.-made chips.

The move follows U.S. charges that Japanese companies have violated a U.S.-Japan pact aimed at halting predatory pricing and increasing U.S. access to the Japanese market.

Earlier this week the U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association appealed to Washington to impose trade sanctions on Japan for not honoring the agreement, which was reached last July.

High-level U.S. trade negotiators have warned that Japan has only until April 1 to increase imports and stop selling chips below cost in Southeast Asian countries.

In another effort to ward off such criticism, Japanese semiconductor makers will set up a chip-import promotion center early next month, a ministry official said.

The municipal finance committee

'Loophole' Pits Swiss Lawyers Against Bankers

By Thomas Netter

International Herald Tribune

ZURICH — A proposal by the Swiss Banking Commission to close what it considers a loophole in banking regulations has stirred controversy here among bankers, lawyers and regulators over the future of Switzerland's famed tradition of banking secrecy and professional secrecy.



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	165.12	164.75	164.87	+0.12	
AT&T	152.12	151.75	151.87	+0.12	
General	125.12	124.75	124.87	+0.12	
Merck	115.12	114.75	114.87	+0.12	
Amgen	105.12	104.75	104.87	+0.12	
Amgen	95.12	94.75	94.87	+0.12	
Amgen	85.12	84.75	84.87	+0.12	
Amgen	75.12	74.75	74.87	+0.12	
Amgen	65.12	64.75	64.87	+0.12	
Amgen	55.12	54.75	54.87	+0.12	

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	18,571,100				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	21,571,100				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	24,571,100				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	27,571,100				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	30,571,100				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	33,571,100				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	36,571,100				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	39,571,100				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	42,571,100				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	45,571,100				

NYSE Index					
Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	165.12	164.75	164.87	+0.12	
Composite	155.12	154.75	154.87	+0.12	
Composite	145.12	144.75	144.87	+0.12	
Composite	135.12	134.75	134.87	+0.12	
Composite	125.12	124.75	124.87	+0.12	
Composite	115.12	114.75	114.87	+0.12	
Composite	105.12	104.75	104.87	+0.12	
Composite	95.12	94.75	94.87	+0.12	
Composite	85.12	84.75	84.87	+0.12	

Friday's NYSE Closing					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Open	165.12	164.75	164.87	+0.12	
Open	155.12	154.75	154.87	+0.12	
Open	145.12	144.75	144.87	+0.12	
Open	135.12	134.75	134.87	+0.12	
Open	125.12	124.75	124.87	+0.12	
Open	115.12	114.75	114.87	+0.12	
Open	105.12	104.75	104.87	+0.12	
Open	95.12	94.75	94.87	+0.12	
Open	85.12	84.75	84.87	+0.12	

AMEX Diary					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	165.12	164.75	164.87	+0.12	
Class	155.12	154.75	154.87	+0.12	
Class	145.12	144.75	144.87	+0.12	
Class	135.12	134.75	134.87	+0.12	
Class	125.12	124.75	124.87	+0.12	
Class	115.12	114.75	114.87	+0.12	
Class	105.12	104.75	104.87	+0.12	
Class	95.12	94.75	94.87	+0.12	
Class	85.12	84.75	84.87	+0.12	

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	165.12	164.75	164.87	+0.12	
Class	155.12	154.75	154.87	+0.12	
Class	145.12	144.75	144.87	+0.12	
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Class	95.12	94.75	94.87	+0.12	
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AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	165.12	164.75	164.87	+0.12	
Vol.	155.12	154.75	154.87	+0.12	
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Vol.	105.12	104.75	104.87	+0.12	
Vol.	95.12	94.75	94.87	+0.12	
Vol.	85.12	84.75	84.87	+0.12	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	165.12	164.75	164.87	+0.12	
Class	155.12	154.75	154.87	+0.12	
Class	145.12	144.75	144.87	+0.12	
Class	135.12	134.75	134.87	+0.12	
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Class	95.12	94.75	94.87	+0.12	
Class	85.12	84.75	84.87	+0.12	

## NYSE Rallies in Active Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied in active trading Friday as investors ignored a widening insider-trading probe to engage in broad-based buying.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 17.57 to close at 2,183.35. But for the week, it fell 3.52 points. Gainers outnumbered losers by more than two to one among the 1,954 issues traded Friday.

Volume amounted to about 184.4 million, down from 200.4 million on Thursday.

Broad market gauges climbed. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.99 to 159.57. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 4.08 to 279.70. The price of an average share added 51 cents.

Alfred Goldman, stock market strategist at A.G. Edwards & Sons, said the market's rise was due "primarily to good, impressive buying," to some small buy programs and to pre-holiday weekend short-covering.

"The market gave investors a St. Valentine's Day kiss," Mr. Goldman said. He said the market's positive momentum should propel the Dow to the 2,240 area before it experiences a modest pullback and heads higher again.

Trude Latimer, market analyst at Josephthal & Co., said, "The rally started with midday program buying."

She said short-covering also gave prices a lift as traders squared their books before the three-day holiday weekend.

She said the arrests of three Wall Street professionals on Thursday in connection with an insider-trading scheme and the guilty plea to

two felony counts by Martin Siegel, former co-manager of Drexel Burnham Lambert's mergers and acquisitions department, made little difference to the market.

"The whole Wall Street community gets jaded very quickly," Mr. Latimer said. "Unless you get something out of the blue and a little different, people just figure, 'So what's a few more names?' It doesn't mean much. It's a little old hat."

Mr. Goldman agreed. "We've been living with this investigation since mid-November," he said. "You can take the market down on shocking news once, but only once. The market has had three months to think about the other shoes that were going to drop."

Larry Wachtel, market analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities, said, "You had to have been out of touch not to realize that other revelations were coming."

He said the market is driven by interest-rate trends, corporate profits and liquidity factors, not by program trading or insider-trading scandals.

Mr. Wachtel said the equity market did not react to the government's reports Friday that in January, producer prices rose 0.6 percent while industrial production rose 0.4. He called the data "kind of nondescript."

Niagara Mohawk was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing 1/4 to 17 1/4.

Texasco followed, falling 3/4 to 35 1/4. Pennzoil climbed 10 1/4 to 81 1/4. Texasco said after the Texas State Appeals Court upheld all but \$2 billion of Pennzoil's \$11.1 billion judgment against Texasco last Thursday, Texasco said Friday it would move for a rehearing before the same court.

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Open	2183.35	2183.35	2183.35	+17.57	
Open	2183.35	2183.35	2183.35	+17.57	
Open	2183.35	2183.35	2183.35	+17.57	
Open	2183.35	2183.35	2183.35	+17.57	
Open	2183.35	2183.35	2183.35	+17.57	
Open	2183.35	2183.35	2183.35	+17.57	
Open	2183.35	2183.35	2183.35	+17.57	
Open	2183.35	2183.35	2183.35	+17.57	
Open	2183.35	2183.35	2183.35	+17.57	

Standard & Poor's Index					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Open	279.70	279.70	279.70	+4.08	
Open	279.70	279.70	279.70	+4.08	
Open	279.70	279.70	279.70	+4.08	
Open	279.70	279.70	279.70	+4.08	
Open	279.70	279.70	279.70	+4.08	
Open	279.70	279.70	279.70	+4.08	
Open	279.70	279.70	279.70	+4.08	
Open	279.70	279.70	279.70	+4.08	
Open	279.70	279.70	279.70	+4.08	

NASDAQ Diary					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
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Market Sales					
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Open	2183.35	2183.35	2183.35	+17.57	
Open	2183.35	2183.35	2183.35	+17.57	
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Open	2183.35	2183.35	2183.35	+17.57	

AMEX Diary					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
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NYSE Most Actives		
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## Dollar Falls on Selling From Abroad

United Press International  
NEW YORK — The dollar retreated in New York on Friday on what dealers said was selling from abroad, partly in response to a report that a large Japanese savings institution is moving out of dollar-denominated instruments into European and Canadian investments.

The dollar had risen earlier in Europe, partly in reaction to the strong increase in U.S. wholesale prices. Any rise in inflation could keep the Federal Reserve Board from moving interest rates lower.

"But the dollar came back down late in the day, when the Japanese report circulated," a New York dealer said.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.5170 DM, down from 1.5295 Thursday; at 153.55 yen, down from 154.00; at 6.0525 French

## London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Deutsche mark	1.5170	-0.0125
Swiss franc	1.5295	-0.0125
Japanese yen	153.55	-0.45
British pound	1.5400	-0.0075
French franc	6.0525	-0.0075

francs, down from 6.0915, and at 1.5368 Swiss francs, down from 1.5493. The British pound closed at \$1.5285, up from \$1.5177.

The Japanese financial newspaper Nihon Keizai reported that the Post Office Life Insurance Bureau, an arm of the nation's largest savings institution, had been "rushing" to shift funds out of dollar-denominated bonds to other currency notes, to cut its losses from the dollar's falling value.

Canadian-dollar bonds have been the principal recipient, the newspaper said, "climbing past U.S. dollar notes at the end of last December for the first time ever."

In addition, the huge institution has been buying European currency issues, and investment in ECU-denominated bonds has been "brisk," it said.

The dollar plunged to 1.3383 Canadian dollars on Friday from 1.3435 Thursday, mostly on the Nihon Keizai report, dealers said.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8285 DM, up from 1.8253 Thursday. But it eased to 1.8258 yen, from 1.8405. It was unchanged against the British pound, which closed at \$1.5195.

Earlier, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8341 DM, up from 1.8149 Thursday.

## THE EUROMARKETS

## Dollar Straights Little Changed in Quiet Day

Reston  
LONDON — The dollar-straight sector of the Eurobond market ended little changed Friday after a quiet day in which many operators were content to stay on the sidelines ahead of Monday's Presidents' Day holiday in the United States, dealers said.

They said that prices were underpinned by the release Thursday night of data that appeared to confirm that the Federal Reserve Board had not tightened its monetary policy recently.

U.S. economic figures published Friday had little effect on prices. The January producer price index was up 0.6 percent, while industrial production rose by 0.4 percent.

The primary market had a steady day with three dollar-straight issues launched. County Natwest Capital Markets lead managed a \$150 million issue for Woolwich Building Society paying 8 percent over seven years and priced at 101 1/4. It ended overall total fees of 1 1/4 percent at a discount of 2 1/4 percent.

Norges Kommunalbank issued a \$100 million bond paying 7 1/2 percent over 10 years and priced at 101 1/4. It was guaranteed by Norway and lead managed by Swiss Bank Corp. International. It ended outside the total 2 percent fees at a discount of about 2 1/4 percent.

Late in the day, a \$100 million bond emerged for Xerox Credit Corp. The three-year bond pays 7

## Wall St. Arrests Show SEC in Control IBM: Slide in Earnings Explained

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The arrest of three prominent figures on Wall Street on charges of insider trading indicates that the U.S. government feels it has the upper hand against such abuses, having gathered enough evidence to bring charges against important traders whether they cooperate or not.

Lawyers close to the investigation of insider trading said Thursday that the government's impatience with those who refuse to cooperate was waning.

Consequently, they said, the opportunity for suspects to strike favorable deals is diminishing.

By now, these lawyers said, many people have given information to the Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. Attorney General about Wall Street trading abuses.

"It's gotten to the place where if you don't quickly inform on someone else, he's going to inform on you first," a securities lawyer said.

Another lawyer familiar with the insider case agreed with him. "The signal is that the train is leaving the station, that the government is not in the mood to cut a lot of good deals and that it's going to get ruthless from now on," he said.

It appeared that the three arbitrators who were arrested had refused to cooperate.

They are Robert M. Freeman, who is responsible for the investment of hundreds of millions of dollars for Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Richard B. Wigton, a longtime over-the-counter trader who was thrust into the even faster world of risk-arbitrage trading five years ago when his firm, Kidder, Peabody & Co., decided to enter that part of the market; and Timothy L. Taber, an arbitrager at Kidder, Peabody who was hired away from Chemical Bank and then went to

Merrill Lynch &amp; Co., where he was dismissed last month.

They were charged Thursday with illegally making millions of dollars for Kidder, Peabody's own account from June 1984 to January 1986 in deals based on information not available to the public.

Wall Street lawyers who have been in contact with the U.S. Attorney's Office also said the gov-

**'If you don't quickly inform on someone else, he's going to inform on you first.'**

ernment now seems to consider white-collar crime just as serious as any other kind of crime. The three arrests, they added, imply a new toughness.

"I seriously doubt that handcuffs were necessary to get these individuals to a federal booking facility," said one lawyer. "But look at the shock value. The climate and attitude toward this kind of crime are changing very, very dramatically."

Although Wall Street had been bracing for months for a new round of charges in the insider-trading scandal, the news of the arrests unleashed a wave of shock and fear.

Beyond the worry about where the scandal would end was the growing concern that the latest charges would provide ammunition to those in Washington eager to impose more regulation on the industry.

"Every shoe that drops I'm sure is heard in Washington," lamented Daniel J. Good, head of merchant banking at Shearson Lehman Brothers.

A managing director at another investment bank observed: "Now

that you have a Democratic Congress and with a presidential election coming up, this could be the trigger for greater regulation of the capital markets. They're going to look at this and see fat cats on the Street."

Although most investment bankers moaned about their tarred image, no one was more nervous than the arbitrage community.

Arbitrators were dealt a heavy blow late last year when the stock prices of a number of big takeover targets plunged after Ivan F. Boesky, one of the most powerful arbitrators, agreed to plead guilty to an insider-trading charge and paid a \$100 million penalty.

Arbitrators' resulting losses are believed to have totaled \$1 billion to \$2 billion.

Now they are worrying that the widening scandal will make it all the more difficult to attract investors into the funds they manage.

Anything that hurts arbitrators, of course, would theoretically make it less costly to accomplish a corporate takeover.

Less arbitrage activity means less speculation in possible takeover stocks — and stocks would not be as likely to climb so fast. A successful deal might be reached at the original bid, for example, rather than at a price increased by speculative buying.

For now, the corporate takeover arena is relatively quiet, with far fewer hostile takeovers since Jan. 1 — especially those financed by high-yield, high-risk instruments, the so-called junk bonds.

The scandal, a prominent investment banker said, "may keep that market shut down."

"The good news around here," quipped an investment banker at a firm not implicated in the scandal, "is we're going to get all the business. The bad news is there is no business."

(Continued from first finance page)

with different types of computers.

Analysts have said in recent weeks that the company's turnaround should come in the second half of this year when a range of IBM-interconnectable systems and products is introduced.

But some analysts question whether IBM, even then, would have the range of interconnectable products that has enabled Digital Equipment Corp. to cap-

ture some of IBM's share of this market.

Kim Brown, an analyst with Dataquest, a marketing research concern in San Jose, California, said that IBM's processors accounted for about 8 percent or 9 percent of revenue growth last year. "These computers basically carried the company through 1986," he said.

But analysts project little growth for the high-end market this year, and as a result, they predict that the first quarter of 1987 will be one of the worst IBM has had.

## Euro-Commercial Paper

Feb. 13					newspg					2/14					2/21					2/28				
15-45 days					royal insurance					2/24					2/28					3/7				
2/15					royal insurance					2/24					2/28					3/7				
2/15					royal insurance					2/24					2/28					3/7				
2/15					royal insurance					2/24					2/28					3/7				
2/15					royal insurance					2/24					2/28					3/7				
2/15					royal insurance					2/24					2/28					3/7				
2/15					royal insurance					2/24					2/28					3/7				
2/15					royal insurance					2/24					2/28					3/7				
2/15					royal insurance					2/24					2/28					3/7				
2/15					royal insurance					2/24					2/28					3/7				
2/15					royal insurance					2/24					2/28					3/7				
2/15					royal insurance					2/24					2/28					3/7				
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## Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG

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**By Bette Sue Cohen**

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
65 Archbald of N.B.A. fame	79 Wickerwork material	92 "The — Wrath"	107 At a distance
66 N. Z. parrot	80 Portion of the iris	93 Vagrants	108 "Citizen" of filmdom
67 Word with screen or stack	81 A Mexican drug	95 Contemn	109 "— Diary": Twain
68 Tony's kin	82 Coeur d'—, Idaho	99 Pensance denizen	110 Particle
72 The Green Wave	84 "— fan tute"	100 Some butterflyles	111 Ripening agent
73 Similar	86 Thrust	101 A conquistador	112 Impression
74 Prefix with annual	87 Goldwater	104 U.S.M.A. student	113 Bohemian
75 Actress	88 Bandel opera	105 Take from forcibly	114 Pub.-company pileup
76 Dispatches	90 Quivering motion	106 Tree load	115 Actor from Prague
77 — Sadr of Iran	91 Ruth's mother-in-law		117 Lawyers' org.
			118 Peak in Crete

## BOOKS

Reviewed by Walter Goodman

As it presents the reminiscences of the women and a few men in its hero's life, "Dvorak in Love" comes to seem less a full-fledged composition than a

set of exercises showing what its composer can do with turn-of-the-century American types.

The musician comes mainly from Jeannette Thurber, the New York arts patron who paid Dvořák's way to the United States in 1892, and his emissary, Adele Margulies; from Josephine (Josefina Cernakova) the love of his life, who rejected the musician for a count, and her sister, Anna, who nabbed him on the rebound, and from Otilya, their romantically inclined daughter, who finds herself in love with two of poppa's protégés at the same time.

Slovakery being a natural storyteller, his anecdotes often sing. It's like being at a tavern table, under the spell of someone like the Dvořák presented here, beer-guzzler, dumping-gobbler, cigar-puffer and all-around good fellow. The author gives us, among many traits, a happy tale about a bartender doing a good deed, and a story about a girl who skinned on his trap door. When the big fellow gets stuck on his descent into the netherworld, there comes a shout from the audience: "Hurrah, hell is full!" Whether Dvořák really did introduce a tune into the "New World" Symphony in the way re-

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## WEATHER

**SATURDAYS FORECAST - CHANNEL:** Very choppy. **FRANKFURT:** Cloudy. Temp. 5-11 (41-33). **LONDON:** Rainy. Temp. 3-9 (37-29). **MADRID:** Fog. Temp. 5-11 (41-33). **MOSCOW:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 4-10 (39-48). **PARIS:** Rainy. Temp. 5-12 (41-30). **ROME:** Rainy. Temp. 4-10 (39-48). **TEHLAVIN:** Not Available. **ZURICH:** Snow. Temp. 4-10 (39-48). **BANGKOK:** Foggy. Temp. 3-23 (30-73). **HONG KONG:** Foggy. Temp. 2-17 (33-63). **MANILA:** Fog. Temp. 31-24 (88-73). **SEOUL:** Foggy. Temp. 4-2 (39-28). **SINGAPORE:** Fog. Temp. 3-23 (30-73).

**Via Agence France-Presse Feb. 13**  
 Pricing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

[illegible]

## PEANUTS

[illegible][illegible]



## SPORTS

## North Korea, IOC Meeting On '88 Ends Inconclusively

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The meeting between North Korea and the International Olympic Committee that was to resolve Pyongyang's involvement in the 1988 Games in Seoul has ended inconclusively.

The IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, said Thursday night the North Koreans had agreed in principle to accept a plan, drawn up more than six months ago, that would merge the archery and table tennis events to the North, allow the road race to begin there and finish in South Korea, and give the North one of four groups of the soccer competition.

But Kim Yu Son, president of the North Korean Olympic Committee, said Thursday that proposal was "too small" and that his country would demand to host five or six more sports before dropping its threat to lead an East-West boycott.

[Friday evening, Samaranch said that the IOC "cannot offer something more." United Press International reported from Lausanne: "I think the offer we made to the North Koreans was both historical and very generous. There could be minor changes, but we cannot go beyond that," Samaranch said.]

North Korea, in return for the four sports, had been asked to drop demands for an equal share of the Games, and to agree to open its borders to coaches, trainers, athletes and all other members of the Olympic organizations.

"The acceptance is in principle, not unconditional," Kim said after his delegation and the IOC executive board had met for almost two hours.

Samaranch said a fourth meeting among the IOC, North Korea and South Korea would be called "sometime this year."

Adding that "always, there can be small changes" in the plan, he said the fourth meeting would deal with the "arrangement of details." Samaranch had said repeatedly that he would not call a fourth meeting until North Korea formally accepted the IOC plan, which South Korea had quickly accepted.

After the meeting in June, Samaranch had said the four sports were as many as the IOC was willing to accept. Asked Thursday if he expected North Korea to ask for more, the IOC president replied: "That they accept the proposal of the IOC, I am sure. But at the fourth meeting, if they will ask for something else, that I don't know."

Kim was adamant that his country would not back down on its demand for more sports.

"We shall have to see," he said. "That will be discussed."

(AP, NYT)

## Seoul Sets Conditions

The South Korean Olympic Committee chairman, Kim Chong Ha, said Friday that North Korea must guarantee unrestricted travel for Olympic athletes, coaches, officials and journalists if it wants to stage any of the 1988 events, Agency France Press reported from Seoul.

Reacting to reports of the meeting in Lausanne, Kim said that Pyongyang also must not dispute the Games being called "the Seoul Olympics," that it must agree to both the opening and closing ceremonies being held in Seoul, and that it should not demand any part of television or Olympic emblem revenues.

"If North Korea refuses to accept even one of these four conditions, we will not allow Pyongyang to stage even one single Olympic event," Kim said.

## SCOREBOARD

## Basketball

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## Atlantic Division

## West Division

## CENTRAL CONFERENCE

## Midwest Division

## South Division

## PACIFIC CONFERENCE

## Northwest Division

## Southwest Division

## THURSDAY'S RESULTS

## New York

## Los Angeles

## San Francisco

## Golden State

## Portland

## Seattle

## Vancouver

## Calgary

## Edmonton

## Evidence Seen Mounting That Soviet Hockey Is Declining

By Robert Facher

Washington Post Service

QUEBEC CITY — The National Hockey League all-stars' 4-3 victory in the first game of the two-part Rendez-Vous '87 series is being taken as one more bit of evidence in a growing file that indicates the Soviet Union no longer is all-powerful on the ice.

It was beaten by Canada in the 1984 Challenge Cup, lost to Czechoslovakia in both the 1985 world championships and the recent Calgary Cup and even dropped a game to Finland on home ice in the Izvestia Cup in December. The Soviet junior team was embarrassed in Prague in January, posting a sub-500 record before being expelled for its brawl against Canada.

Although nobody is relegating the Soviet Union to second-class hockey citizenship, it is apparent that the rest of the world no longer holds it in awe. And when it comes to facing NHL players, as it did Wednesday night and was to again Friday night, the Soviet national team cannot count, as it once did, on a big edge in speed and conditioning.

"The conditioning level of NHL players is much better now than it was in 1979," said Scotty

Bowman, who coached the losing NHL team in the Challenge Cup that year. "It became an endurance test, with three games in four nights, and our guys couldn't keep up with them."

"We don't see such fast-paced games very often. But now, with all the off-season work and off-ice exercises, we're capable of playing at a higher tempo and that aspect of their advantage is gone. They used to have a big offensive machine and if their defense wasn't that strong, they emphasized possession and attained it through conditioning and speed."

"Recently, they've been surprised and beaten by lesser teams, and I think they've looked at their program and tried to improve their defense. But to do it, they had to give up something and, from last night's game, I'd have to say it was forechecking. They didn't put up much sustained pressure and we had an easy time coming out of our end."

Goalkeeping is a key to strong pressure at the other end. A team with confidence in its goalie, such as the Soviet team with Vladimir Tretiak or the Edmonton Oilers with Grant Fuhr, can go all-out offensively and count on the goalie to make the big stops. Since Tretiak retired in 1984, however,

the Soviet team has been lacking that big confidence-builder.

"Since Tretiak's decision, they haven't had the goaltending and they haven't had the confidence," said Ted Sator, the Buffalo Sabres' coach, and another interested observer at the Soviet practice Thursday. "The 'KLM Line' is just as good as it was, but other countries have caught up and it was interesting last night that when the Soviets tried to make the NHL play at a faster tempo than they're used to, they couldn't do it."

The powerful KLM line is named for its components, Vladimir Krutov, Igor Larionov and Sergei Makarov.

In this series, the Soviet Union is depending on the goal tending of Evgeny Belousov, 20. And, although he made some excellent saves Wednesday, he lacks experience and shows a tendency to get beaten by shots between his legs.

"That kid is very, very quick, but he's not very good around his net and he gives rebounds," said NHL all-stars' head coach, Jean Perron. "And I think he's in awe of the NHL players."

Further evidence that the Soviet players are somewhat lacking in confidence was their slow

start in Wednesday night's contest. When it seemed important to jump on a recently assembled NHL team that was unsure of its potential, the Soviet players instead were engaging in a feeling-out process.

A lack of competition has never affected the Soviet team in the past, but it could become a problem now. The players have grown so accustomed to breezing past outmanned opponents that they now have a difficult time preparing for the big games.

Competition is virtually nonexistent in the Soviet National League, where the Central Red Army team, which attracts most of the good players, has won 10 straight championships and currently holds first place with a 28-1-1 record. Until recently, international tournaments were much the same, with the Soviet teams overpowering those of nations whose best players were off competing in the NHL.

Still, a one-goal defeat on a small, foreign rink cannot be considered as heralding the imminent downfall of a dynasty that has won 20 world championships in 33 years. The Soviet teams normally play on an ice surface that is 15 feet (4.5

meters) wider and the smaller NHL rinks severely inhibit their passing game.

"This didn't look like an end-all for them last night," Bowman said. "This is a proving ground. It's good experience for their younger players — their goalie, especially. He doesn't see this kind of shooting over there."

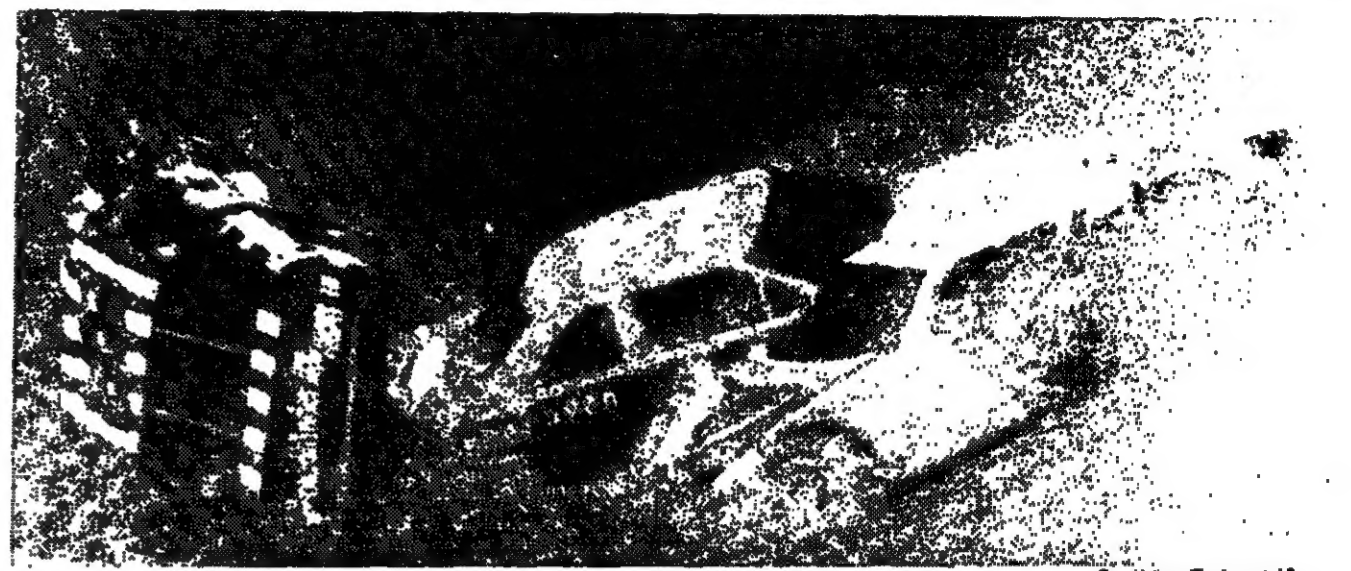
"The Olympics next year is the biggest tournament for them. There, the odds are good, because so many of the good players from other countries won't be able to play."

Others thought it would be interesting to see whether Viktor Tikhonov, the Soviet national coach for 10 years, will be in Calgary for the 1988 Olympics if he should lose another game to the NHL. Already there is speculation that the unaccustomed defeats of recent years are not being accepted gracefully in Moscow.

"I don't know when they've ever lost two games in a row," Sator said. "When you lose one game a year over there, you're in trouble. Can't you imagine them calling him in and saying, 'Viktor, we've been reviewing your record and you've lost five games in five years. You're through.'"

## The Race Ended, He Walked Away

The Chevrolet driven by Tommy Ellis began flipping over, in photo at the right, when it became involved in a collision with the Oldsmobile of A.J. Foyt, center, and the Pontiac of Jim Sauter during Thursday's first qualifying race for Sunday's Daytona 500. Ellis's car continued tumbling down the track, left, at Daytona Beach, Florida, as pieces flew off. But when it came to a rest, Ellis walked away from the wreckage. Neither of the other two drivers were injured either.



Gary Matthews/The Associated Press

## The Stone Face of Tennis Is Cracking Into a Smile

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ivan Lendl was walking out of the locker room at George Washington University's Smith Center, about to go on the court for an exhibition match against Andre Gomez. Tennis exhibitions are a little like pro wrestling: the athletic ability is real, the results are not.

Noting this, it was suggested to Lendl that he probably would win the match in three sets. "How about 6-3 in the third?" the cynic asked.

"No, no," Lendl replied Thursday night, laughing. "We'll go for 7-6."

It was not long ago that Lendl would have been incapable of such an answer. It wasn't that he lacked a sense of humor so much as he worried that people wouldn't understand him. He was uncomfortable with people, especially with the media. It was Ivan Lendl. Slowly, that has changed.

"It isn't anything that happened in a day or a week or six months," he said. "It took a few years. I feel more comfortable now because I know the country better."

"I feel like my life is in place the way I like it and I think now, slowly, people are starting to acknowledge that I've become more comfortable."

For a long time, people didn't understand me. But, maybe, I didn't understand them either."

Lendl was in Washington as a favor to his manager group, ProServ, which manages a local tournament each summer, the Sony-D.C. National Bank Classic.

ProServ was trying to raise money to convert some clay courts at Rock Creek Park to hard courts in hopes of attracting better fields for its tournament. The reasoning is that with the U.S. Open now played on hard courts, the top professionals do not want to come to playing in Washington in July to play in a clay court tournament.

So, Lendl and Gomez, both ProServ clients, came to the capital to whack the ball around for a while, while others paid \$30 to \$50 each to watch.

ProServ has worked hard to change Lendl's image. It has not been easy. But now, as the star attraction approaches tennis middle age — he will be 27 next month — the "new Lendl" image is beginning to take hold. What's more, Lendl is starting to enjoy it.

Thursday, he flew in with his girlfriend, Samantha Franklin, did a couple of interviews, played the match, spent the night at the house of Vice President George Bush — Lendl is a good friend of Bush's son, Marvin — and never stopped smiling. Once, people said he never smiled. Now, he has a relaxed, easy smile for almost everyone.

"People said I didn't smile, but that didn't mean I wasn't having a hell of a time," he said, smiling. "I mean, you can go to a party and not drink and have a hell of a time, right?"

"I don't mind criticism if I do something wrong. I was brought up to do something wrong, you get ripped up for it. That's okay with me. But it bothers me when I get ripped up and I haven't done anything wrong."

"I've learned, though, you can't brood about it," he said. "If you do, you won't do very well at this sport for long."

Lendl has done superbly at his sport for the last two years, dominating the men's game. In his career, he has won two U.S. opens and two French opens. He began the year hoping for a Grand Slam, of the four major tournaments, but that hope quickly went down the drain when he lost in the semifinals of the Australian Open. Now, he wants to win Wimbledon more than anything.

But, just as important, Lendl wants to become a U.S. citizen. He hopes to have received his residency card by the time Wimbledon is completed in July and, five years after that, to become a citizen.

"It matters a lot to me because this is where I live," he said. "I'm very happy here and I want to be able to say I'm a citizen."

Undoubtedly, Lendl will be a U.S. citizen someday. In the meantime, he feels more at home in the United States every day.

"It took time," he said. "I think coming from Czechoslovakia it took me a while to understand people here and for them to understand me. I think I've come a long way."

## Lendl Says No To Czechs, Yes To U.S. Team

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Ivan Lendl said he will not play for Czechoslovakia in the Olympics even if professionals are allowed to play, but that he will for the U.S. Davis Cup team.

The International Olympic Committee's executive board this week endorsed open tennis competition at the 1988 Games provided that, among other stipulations, pros make themselves available for Davis and Federation Cup team matches.

Lendl, 26, a native of Czechoslovakia who now lives in Greenwich, Connecticut, has had differences with the Czech tennis federation. He said Thursday night he "definitely" would not represent Czechoslovakia in Davis Cup competition "because that would mean that I would have to play for Czechoslovakia in the Olympic Games and I'm not prepared to do that."

"If I would be asked to play" for the U.S. Davis Cup team, he said, "I would."

## Schneider Wins 3d Time In a Cup Giant Slalom

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEGEVE, France — Vreni Schneider of Switzerland won her third World Cup giant slalom Friday, just eight days after skiing to the world championship title in that event.

Schneider, 22, was fastest on both runs of the 51-gate course and won with an aggregate time of 2 minutes, 36.26 seconds.

Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa of Spain took second in 2:37.21, with Schneider's teammate and rival, Maria Walliser, third in 2:37.31.

"It was a difficult race," said Schneider. "You had to fight this course from top to bottom."

Thick fog at the top cut visibility to a minimum on the first heat and made racing difficult for all but the first 10 skiers to come down. The world championship silver medalist, Marija Svet of Yugoslavia, skied off 30 seconds into her run. Then the sun came out for the second run, during the afternoon, and left the thin layer of snow on the course soft and slow.

"Today, with this difficult snow, I had to fight to be aggressive," said Schneider. "I benefited from good visibility in the first run, which was unfortunately not the case for everybody."

She was due for some good luck at Megève. Last year, during the giant slalom competition, she seriously injured her right knee.

Fernandez-Ochoa, who made a swift second run, said she was "very happy." Even more so because the snow was soft and the course badly prepared for the second run.

Despite winning, Schneider lost two points to Walliser in the cup giant slalom standings, but still led with 110 to Walliser's 100.

Only the top five placings are counted for the title and Schneider had to drop 12 points earned for a fourth place finish at Val Zoldana, Italy, in order to count the 25 points won Friday. Walliser counted all 15 points for third place.

Each has five top-three finishes from the six giant slaloms raced this season, with Schneider having won three and Walliser two. (UPI, AP)

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Morris Wins Record Arbitration Salary

DETROIT (AP) — Star pitcher Jack Morris, who reluctantly agreed to stay with the Detroit Tigers and take his chances with salary arbitration after being rebuffed by other teams as a free agent, Friday was awarded a salary of \$1.85 million for 1987.

The award was the highest since salary arbitration was instituted as part of major league baseball's collective bargaining procedure. It exceeded by \$500,000 the amount granted third baseman Wade Boggs in 1986 when he lost his arbitration with the Boston Red Sox.

Arbitrator Richard Bloch had to choose either the figure asked by Morris or the \$1.35 million offered by the Tigers.

## Burns Leads U.S. Golf Tournament

LA JOLLA, California (AP) — George Burns shot nine-under-par 63 Thursday for a one-shot lead after the first round of the Andy Williams Open golf tournament.

J.C. Snead made eagle-3 on the final hole and was tied with Lon Hinkle for second. U.S. Open champion Ray Floyd, who played in the threesome with Burns, was at 65 with Dave Eichelberger, Bobby Cole of South Africa and rookie Jay Don Blake.

In Melbourne, British Open champion Greg Norman shot six-under-par 67 Friday to take to a two-stroke lead over Ian Stanley of Australia after two rounds of the Australian Masters. Bernhard Langer of West Germany shot a second straight 74 and was 13 shots back.

## For the Record

Geoff Smith of Britain, twice winner of the Boston Marathon, said he will run in the 1987 race on April 20. (UPI)

Bill Fitch of the Houston Rockets became the fifth coach to win 700 games in the National Basketball Association, with a 121-99 defeat of the New Jersey Nets. Fitch, who previously coached in Cleveland and Boston, joined Jack Ramsay, Dick Motta, Gene Shue and Red Auerbach, the all-time leaders with 938. (UPI)

## U.S. College Results

## EAST

## Columbia

## Harvard

## Yale

## Stanford

## Duke

## North Carolina

## Georgia

## Florida

## Texas

## Illinois

## Michigan

## Ohio State

## Penn State

## Wisconsin

## Minnesota

## Indiana

## Iowa

## Nebraska

## Kansas

## World Cup Skiing

## WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

## 1. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 1:36.26

## 2. Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa, Spain, 1:37.21

## 3. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 1:37.31

## 4. Catherine Guillemin, France, 1:38.44

## 5. Marija Svet, Yugoslavia, 1:39.50

## 6. Catherine Guillemin, France, 1:39.50

## 7. Marija Svet, Yugoslavia, 1:39.50

## 8. Catherine Guillemin, France, 1:39.50

## 9. Marija Svet, Yugoslavia, 1:39.50

## 10. Catherine Guillemin, France, 1:39.50

## 11. Marija Svet, Yugoslavia, 1:39.50

## 12. Catherine Guillemin, France, 1:39.50

## 13. Marija Svet, Yugoslavia, 1:39.50

## 14. Catherine Guillemin, France, 1:39.50

## 15. Marija Svet, Yugoslavia, 1:39.50

## 16. Catherine Guillemin, France, 1:39.50

## 17. Marija Svet, Yugoslavia, 1:39.50

## 18. Catherine Guillemin, France, 1:39.50

## 19. Marija Svet, Yugoslavia, 1:39.50

## 20. Catherine Guillemin, France, 1:39.50

## WEST

## Columbia

## Harvard

## Yale

## Stanford

## Duke

## North Carolina

## Georgia

## Florida

## Texas

## Illinois

## OVERALL STANDINGS

## 1. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 229 points

## 2. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 211 points

## 3. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 174 points

## 4. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 174 points

## 5. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 174 points

## 6. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 174 points

## 7. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 174 points

## 8. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 174 points

## 9. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 174 points

## 10. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 174 points

## COLLEGE

## COLUMBIA

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## TRANSITION

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## TRANSITION



## POSTCARD

## The Battle of Boulder

By Thomas J. Knudson  
New York Times Service

**B**OLDER, Colorado — Depending on the point of view, this city's new urban design plan is either a visionary document that will protect historical architecture or a quagmire of unnecessary guidelines reminiscent of the anti-business attitudes here in the 1960s.

The document has drawn criticism from some citizens and public officials who say that it reaches beyond the bounds of urban planning into the arena of style and taste and that it could have a chilling effect on architectural creativity. "Who are we as a city administration to dictate taste and design?" said Annette E. Anderson, one of two City Council members who voted against the plan, which was approved by the council last month.

Among other things it discourages the use of indoor-outdoor eating, stucco building texture, plastic shingles, Astroturf and drive-in windows. Also discouraged as being in poor taste are large parking lots, "New Orleans" style wrought-iron railings, "imitation masonry of any kind," corrugated metal sheeting and "Swiss chalet" style architecture.

Boulder, an election university town 25 miles northwest of Denver, is a community rich in ideas and personal expression and one enjoyed by such diverse personalities as Allen Ginsberg, the poet, and Robert K. Brown, the publisher of *Soldier of Fortune* magazine.

"I am somewhat surprised at all the attention the plan has been getting," said Terry Ware, an urban planner with the Boulder Department of Planning and Community Development. "I think it goes back to Boulder's image as a somewhat left-of-center, yuppie-ish, environmentally progressive place."

Situated at the base of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, Boulder has sought, aggressively and often successfully, to preserve its beauty and open spaces. "This community is not necessarily opposed to growth, but it is very concerned about the kind of growth that comes in," said Ron Donahue, Boulder's superintendent of parks. "There is very much a controlled growth attitude here, with quality of life being the central issue."

One of the latest wrinkles in that

debate is the design plan for Boulder's downtown and surrounding neighborhoods. "We want to capitalize on our assets," said Ed Gault, director of Boulder's planning department. "One of those assets is the historic character of our downtown."

The heart of Boulder's downtown is the Pearl Street Pedestrian Mall, built in 1977 and lined by attractive brick buildings constructed in the late 19th century. The idea of the design plan is to encourage new construction and renovation that is compatible with the Victorian architecture.

"Fifteen years ago, we almost lost our downtown," said David Grimm, a spokesman for the city of Boulder. "Businesses had fled and gone to the malls. Then, the pedestrian mall began to revitalize the area. And it seems what the planning board is saying now with these guidelines is that we've got to preserve the quality and charm of that area."

To that end, Ware said, "what we are really aiming to do is eliminate bad design — those buildings and features that don't work well downtown in terms of appearance and that don't function well in terms of the people using them."

Although planners are not required by law to meet the guidelines, they must submit to a review by a five-member board. "What we're hoping to do is by peer pressure suggest alternatives," said Ware.

Some people, though, think the city has gone too far. "Boulder wants control over almost every conceivable detail about its future," said Robert D. Greenlee, the other person on the seven-member City Council who voted against the plan. "I'm just not entirely convinced that city government trying to select the color of the wallpaper in the men's room."

The plan does not go that far, but among other things, it favors such natural building materials as wood, brick and stone, instead of the plastic, metal and poured concrete construction.

The guidelines favor large storefront windows, recessed entries, awnings, ornamental facades and building heights of less than 35 feet in the downtown historical district. Small parks and more pedestrian walkways are also encouraged.

## 'Mama Africa' on Graceland Tour

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — Known as the "Empress of African Song" and "Mama Africa," Miriam Makeba is the featured guest with Paul Simon's monster multi-continental "Graceland" tour, which includes more than 20 South African musicians and singers.

Born in Johannesburg in 1932, Makeba was the first of a long line of African musicians to make an impact in the north. Her appearance in the 1958 documentary film "Come Back Africa" brought invitations to appear at the Venice film festival and in London. She was outspoken against the Pretoria regime and, when she tried to return home for her father's funeral in 1960, she was refused entry. Both she and her recordings have been banned since.

Larger than life, presiding more than residing in her hotel suite, Makeba has just invited a visitor to "watch my apartheid video." It is a copy of a BBC documentary on South Africa, including an interview with a former official who says: "We do not want to shoot Africans, we want to govern them." She laughs harder, and says: "And the Americans want 'constructive engagement.' You can do nothing 'constructive' with these folks."

The announcer comments: "New laws banned marriage and even sex between whites and blacks." So-called colored children (of mixed race) are shown on the screen. "But there they are anyway," Makeba laughs again. An African official expresses sympathy for the "coloreds," saying: "They are the products of the sins of their parents, both black and white." Makeba guffaws, and exclaims in French: "Les pécheurs, Mon Dieu, en un autre monde!"

She turns off the VCR. "It's good you can laugh about it," she is told. She replies: "If we couldn't laugh we'd be dead. You have to laugh to keep from crying."

Harry Belafonte and Steve Allen arranged for her to come to the United States in the early 1960s. Belafonte became what she calls "my big brother," and they



Miriam Makeba and Paul Simon on "Graceland" tour.

toured together. Her "Click Song," using the clicking speech patterns of her Xhosa tribe, was a hit. The popularity of the "natural" or "Afro" hair style can be traced to Makeba, and her "Pata Pata" began a dance craze. However, when she married the black activist Stokely Carmichael in 1968, her concert appearances began to be canceled, record contracts dishonored. "I guess it was because of his politics," she says. In 1969 she resettled in Guinea, West Africa, where she is still based.

Since then she has performed in the United States only a handful of times. She returns regularly to visit her grandchildren in Washington.

They've said I'm a jazz singer, a folk singer, an African singer — whatever that means. I accept any and all of them. I really don't know what I am. I just sing.

"What's it like singing on this tour?"

"There's such a wonderful spirit. Everybody is joking before going on-stage. To work with all these young people who have just come from home — I miss home very much — it's like a dream come true. We can say thanks to the 'Graceland' album and Paul Simon."

For the last 18 years, Makeba has been working in Europe, Asia and Africa — festivals, supper clubs, jazz clubs, concert halls.

"Graceland" uses South African musicians and their township music in a rock framework. Five tracks were recorded in Johannesburg.

The UN Special Committee Against Apartheid considered putting Simon on their cultural boycott list, but decided against it earlier this month since he did not actually perform there. And Simon has been backed by Makeba and the trumpeter Hugh Masekela, another South African exile, also on the tour.

"We say Paul did more to help than to harm," Makeba explains. "He's been very fair with the musicians. He paid them well to record the record, they share the royalties, he hired them for this tour. They are black South Africans, the victims of apartheid. Why make them victims twice? Paul went to London to produce the next album [the vocal group] Ladysmith Black Mambazo. I thought that was very nice. Paul could have gone south to take our music and forget the musicians, but he didn't. He helped our culture. The large audience Paul attracts will now get to know who we are and what we can do besides seeing us be shot at on TV and our children throwing stones at the bullets. I think it's wonderful, Paul should be congratulated, not boycotted."

"We only hope that one day we will be able to invite Paul to sing with us on stage in a free and democratic South Africa. And we know that day will come."

"Do you? Really?"

"Yes, I couldn't live if I didn't. They didn't believe it about Rhodesia. I'm Smith and any black man would rule that country over his white man. But he is still alive and not in jail. I'm so happy I'm Smith, a black man ruling Zimbabwe right before his eyes. It's just punishment."

"Do you think music can change anything?"

"If not, why do those people have my records? Something must happen."

Graceland tour: Munich Feb. 18; Hamburg Feb. 20; in the United States Feb. 24-March 15; Birmingham, England, April 4-5; London (Royal Albert Hall) April 7-9, 11-13.

## PEOPLE

## Random House Seeks Review of Salinger Case

Random House has filed an application for a reconsideration by the federal appeals court of the court's earlier decision to prevent publication of a biography of J.D. Salinger. The writer had contended that "Life" by Ian Hamilton drew extensively on his unpublished letters, and the court agreed. The publisher, argues, among other things, that court oversteering of the biography's use of the letters and that it "failed to recognize" that some of the letters had been publicly disseminated in newspapers and a previous biography.

There was enough doubt about whether Liberman decided to justify his doctor's decision to protect the showman's privacy by reporting heart failure as the cause of death, the physician's attorney says. Dr. David H. Liberman, at the University Medical Center in Palm Springs, California, obeyed the law by telling health agencies that test before the entertainer's death showed he had been infected by the AIDS virus, which does not necessarily mean he had the disease. William Ginsburg said, denying an allegation by Riverside County Coroner Raymond Canfield that Canfield covered up the cause of the entertainer's death, which the coroner gave as AIDS-related pneumonia. "We categorically deny there was an attempt to cover up, flim-flam or pull a fast one," Ginsburg said. On Thursday morning, the people crowded into St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church in Las Vegas for a memorial service for Liberman, who died Feb. 4 at age 67. Those present included Rick Lyle, Debbie Reynolds and Donald O'Connor, and a eulogy was given by the actor Robert Goulet.

Gregory Peck, Yoko Ono and Graham Greene are among the foreign guests who have arrived in Moscow for a weekend forum on peace and nuclear arms. Soviet media report. The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, is scheduled to address the forum Monday.

Only 150 guests are expected to the wedding Saturday, Valentine's Day, of Mark Thatcher, 33, and Diana Burghall, 26, a private affair with the reception at the Savoy Hotel in London.

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**EXCLUSIVE DAKS CLOTHES FOR MEN AND WOMEN AT DAKS CORNER SHOPS**

**LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG**

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

## FRENCH PROVINCES

**COTE D'AZUR** Half Way Between NICE AND MONTE CARLO 420 meters above sea level, with 2500 sqm of land, 15 minutes drive from NICE. Property over 30 acres including swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Tel. 43 43 24 44.

**RUSSIAN** Tel. 43 43 24 44.

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**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

## GREECE

**HYDRA ISLAND** 3 miles from port on the island of Hydra, 2500 sqm of land, 15 minutes drive from NICE. Property over 30 acres including swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Tel. 43 43 24 44.

**RUSSIAN** Tel. 43 43 24 44.

**AMERICAN** Tel. 43 43 24 44.

**STUTTGART** Tel. 43 43 24 44.

**COLOGNE** Tel. 43 43 24 44.

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## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

## SPAIN

**MARBELE** On the Golden Mile 400m from Puerto Banus, located in the heart of a super luxury estate with 25 ha of landscaped gardens and pools. Tel. 43 43 24 44.

**RUSSIAN** Tel. 43 43 24 44.

**AMERICAN** Tel. 43 43 24 44.

**STUTTGART** Tel. 43 43 24 44.

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## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

## AUSTRIA

**VIENNA** Tel. 43 43 24 44.

**RUSSIAN** Tel. 43 43 24 44.

**AMERICAN** Tel. 43 43 24 44.

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## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

## ITALY

**PARIS AREA FURNISHED** Tel. 43 43 24 44.

**RUSSIAN** Tel. 43 43 24 44.

**AMERICAN** Tel. 43 43 24 44.

**STUTTGART** Tel. 43 43 24 44.

**COLOGNE** Tel. 43 43 24 44.

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